Marconi
Instruments

This PROVISIONAL MANUAL is supplied to permit earliest possible delivery of your instrument. For this reason the contents are incomplete and may be subject to extensive revision. A reply paid card is included for you to claim your copy of the final manual.

2040 series

SIGNAL GENERATORS

PROVISIONAL

Operating Manual

M A N U A L C H A N G E C 2

for

Operating Manual

SIGNAL GENERATORS

2040 SERIES

Manual part no. 46882-074C

Issue 2

SERIAL Nos... All PROTOS Issue 4

F I R S T C H A N G E

This change applies only to instruments fitted with software version 2.007 and higher. The software update improves the effective intermodulation performance. Make the following changes to the manual.

General

On all Figs. with menu displays showing the soft key *No Pulse Fitted*; change to read *Low Intermod*.

Page 3-1-15

Insert the following section immediately before 'Selecting pulse modulation':

'Low intermodulation mode

When carrying out intermodulation tests the output signal from two signal generators is combined using a resistive or hybrid combiner. If the carrier frequencies are relatively close together (less than 2 MHz in Normal Noise Mode) each generator will receive an interfering signal from the other source. The RF ALC system will detect a beat frequency equal to the difference in carrier frequencies and attempt to apply AM in order to cancel the signal. In so doing the RF ALC system will generate AM sidebands which are indistinguishable from intermodulation products. Using the Low Intermodulation Mode the RF ALC system can be disabled to prevent the injection of AM sidebands.

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If pulse modulation is not fitted proceed as follows:

(1) At the Sig Gen menu press *[Low Intermod]*.

(2) This causes either *Low Intermodulation Disabled* or *Low Intermodulation Enabled* to be displayed in the lower panel.

(3) Press the MOD ON-OFF key to toggle between the enabled and disabled states.

(4) If an attempt is made to *[Set Steps]* from the Δ menu, the message *Low Intermod: No Steps Allowed* will be displayed.

If pulse modulation (Option 002) is fitted proceed as follows:

(1) Press the *[Pulse Mod]* key.

(2) This causes the message *PULSE ON* to be displayed.

(3) Press the *[Pulse ON/OFF]* key.

(4) This causes *PULSE OFF* to be displayed together with *Low Intermodulation Disabled* or *Low Intermodulation Enabled* shown in the lower panel.

(5) Press the MOD ON-OFF key to toggle between the enabled and disabled states.

(6) If an attempt is made to *[Set Steps]* from the Δ menu, the message *PULSE : No Steps Allowed* will be displayed.

Note...

AM is not available in the Pulse Modulation or Low Intermodulation modes of operation.'

<u>Page 3-1-42</u>

Change to read as follows:-

'Note...

The LF output is entered as V/mV/μV/dBmV representing--'

<u>Page 3-2-11, MODULATION MODE</u>

Add to Note...

'For instruments without pulse modulation (Option 002) fitted select Low Intermodulation mode by using character data type PULSE.'

Page 3-2-17, PULSE MODULATION

Change PULSE:OFF to read:

'Turn Pulse modulation OFF and select Low Intermodulation'

Page 3-2-27, LF GENERATOR LEVEL

Under LFGL :VALUE change to read:

'Allowed suffices: V,MV,UV,DBMV'

S E C O N D C H A N G E

This change applies only to instruments fitted with software version 2.008 and higher. The software update enables the LF level to be set in units of dBm. Make the following changes to the manual.

Page 3-1-37

Change Fig. 3-1-29 *'RF Level Units'* box to read *'Level Units'*.

Page 3-1-39

Change **RF level units** to read:

'RF level units

With the instrument unlocked to Level 1, pressing *[Level Units]* displays the *RF Level Units Selection Menu* as shown in Fig. 3-1-31.'

Change Fig. 3-1-31 to show in the box at bottom left the annotation *LF Level Units*.

Add to end of RF level units section:

'Pressing *[LF Level Units]* displays the *LF Level Units Selection Menu.*'

Add the following text and figure immediately before **'RF offset'**:

'LF level units

Pressing the *[LF Level Units]* soft key at *RF Level Units menu* calls up the *LF Level Units menu*, see Fig. 3-1-31b. To select a linear, EMF, unit press one of the [V], [mV] or [μV] hard keys. To select a logarithmic one, dBm or dBV relative to a volt or millivolt EMF press the [dB] key. To change the units from e.g. dBm to dBmV EMF, press the soft key next to the unit required, i.e. *[dBmV EMF]*. When *[dBm]* is selected, the additional information *(600 ohms)* is displayed. The selected units should then be saved to the non-

volatile memory using the *[Save LF Units]* key. Press *[EXIT]* to return to the *RF Level Units Selection Menu.'*

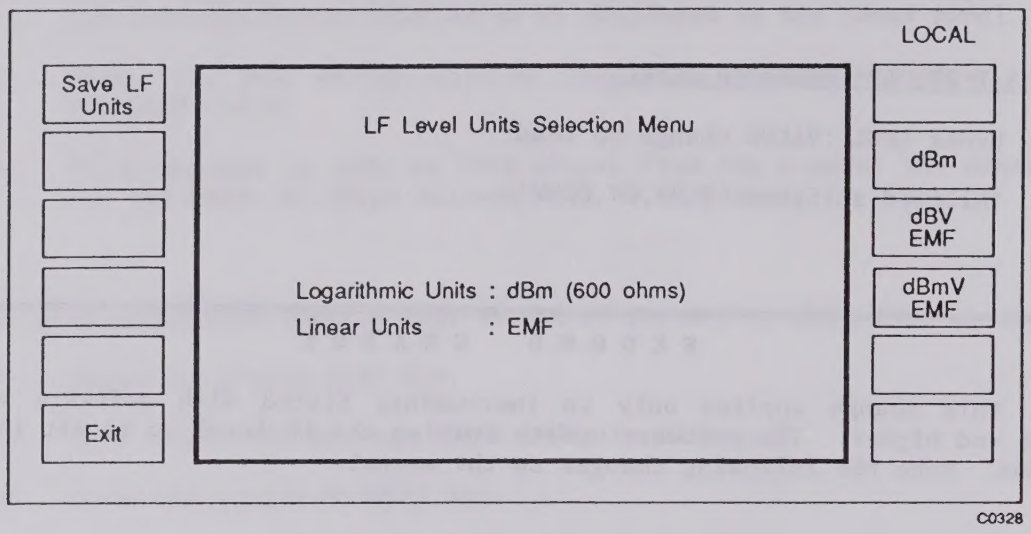

Fig. 3-1-31b LF Level units selection menu

Page 3-1-42

Change to read as follows:-

'Note...

The LF output is entered as V/mV/μV or dBm/dBV/dBmV representing the ---'

Page 3-2-10

Under RFLV? change references to 'UNIT' in 3 places to read 'UNITS'.

Page 3-2-27

Under LFGL immediately before the examples add:

```
':UNITS                 Select default LF level units

       Data type:       Character Program Data (DBM,DBV,DBMV,V,MV or UV)
Allowed suffices:       None
  Default suffix:       None'
```

Replace the LFGL? section with the following:

'LFGL? Prepares the message containing information on LF Generator Level setting in the following format:

:LFGL:UNITS<unit>;VALUE<nr2>;INC<nr2>

where:

<unit> is character programmed data defining the default LF level units (DBM,DBV,DBMV,V,MV or UV).

Example: :LFGL:UNITS MV;VALUE 125.8;INC 1.0'

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SIGNAL GENERATORS
2040 series

2040 10 kHz to 1.35 GHz
2041 10 kHz to 2.7 GHz
2042 10 kHz to 5.4 GHz

Includes information on:
Option 001-Second LF oscillator
Option 002-Pulse modulation
Option 003-+19 dBm RF output level

This manual applies to instruments with software issues of 2.001 and higher.

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CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	iii
Operating precautions	iv
Chapter 1 GENERAL INFORMATION	1-1
Chapter 2 INSTALLATION	2-1
Chapter 3-1 OPERATION	3-1
Introduction	3-1-1
Conventions	3-1-1
Front panel	3-1-1
Rear panel	3-1-4
The menus	3-1-5
First time use	3-1-6
Carrier frequency	3-1-9
Output level	3-1-9
Modulation	3-1-10
Modulation ALC	3-1-15
Modulation modes	3-1-15
Continuous tone signalling (CTCSS)	3-1-17
Signalling	3-1-19
Incrementing (using the delta function)	3-1-23
Sweep	3-1-24
Utilities	3-1-30
Low frequency operation	3-1-39
Memory	3-1-38
Error handling	3-1-42
Chapter 3-2 GPIB OPERATION	3-2
Chapter 4-1 BRIEF TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION	4-1
Index	Index 1
List of tables	Index 2
List of figures	Index 2

PREFACE

WARNINGS, CAUTIONS and NOTES

These terms have specific meanings in this manual:-

WARNINGS contain information to prevent personal injury.
CAUTIONS contain information to prevent damage to the equipment.
Notes contain important general information.

HAZARD SYMBOLS

The meaning of hazard symbols appearing on the equipment is as follows:

Symbol	Nature of hazard	Reference in manual
	Dangerous voltages	Page iv
	Static sensitive components	Page v
	Beryllium	Page v
None	Lithium batteries are used in this equipment. Appropriate caution should be exercised when handling these items.	Page v

MANUAL AMENDMENT STATUS

Each page in this manual bears the date of its original issue or, if it has been amended, the date and status number of the amendment. Any changes subsequent to the latest amendment status are included on Manual Change sheets coded C1, C2 etc. at the front of the manual.

OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

This product has been designed and tested in accordance with IEC Publication 348 - 'Safety Requirements for Electronic Measuring Apparatus'. To keep it in a safe condition and to avoid risk of injury, observe the following **WARNING** notices. To avoid damage to the equipment, observe the **CAUTION** notices.

WARNING - ELECTRICAL HAZARDS

AC supply voltage. This equipment conforms with IEC Safety Class 1, which means that it is provided with a protective earthing lead. To maintain this protection, the AC supply lead must always be connected to the source of supply via a socket with an earthing contact. Make sure that the earth protection is not interrupted if the supply is connected through an extension lead or an autotransformer.

Before fitting a non-soldered plug to the AC supply lead, cut off the tinned end of the wires, otherwise cold flowing of the solder could cause intermittent contact.

Do not use the equipment if it is likely that its protection has been impaired as a result of damage.

Fuses - Primary and secondary. Note that there is a supply fuse in both the live and neutral wires of the supply lead. If only one of these fuses should rupture, certain parts of the equipment could remain at supply potential.

Make sure that only fuses of the correct rating and type are used for replacement. Do not use mended fuses or short-circuited fuse holders.

To provide protection against breakdown of the supply lead, its connectors and filter (if fitted), an external supply fuse with a continuous rating not exceeding 6 A should be used in the live conductor (e.g. fitted in the supply plug).

Removal of covers. Disconnect the supply before removing the covers to avoid the risk of exposing high voltage parts. If any internal adjustment or servicing has to be carried out with the supply on, it must only be performed by a skilled person who is aware of the hazard involved.

Remember that capacitors inside the equipment may still be charged after disconnection of the supply. Those connected to high voltage points should be disconnected before carrying out work inside the equipment.

CAUTION

Before switching the instrument on, ensure that no signal voltage is present on the PULSE INPUT socket.

WARNING - OTHER HAZARDS

Parts of this equipment are made from metal pressings, therefore it should be handled with due care to avoid the risk of cuts or scratches.

Some of the components used in this equipment may include resins and other materials which give off toxic fumes if incinerated. Take appropriate precautions, therefore, in the disposal of these items.

Beryllia (beryllium oxide) is used in the construction of the following components in this equipment:

TR2 and TR3 on board AB3/5 (2041)
TR111 and TR206 on board AB3/4 (2042)
TR315 on board AB3/2 (2040, 2041, 2042)

This material, if incorrectly handled, could cause a danger to health - refer to the service manual for safe handling precautions.

A **Lithium** battery is used in this equipment. This presents two hazards.

(1) As lithium is a toxic substance, the battery should in no circumstances be crushed, incinerated or disposed of in normal waste.

(2) If the battery is rapidly discharged there is a risk of explosion. Take care, therefore, to avoid short circuiting the battery.

CAUTION - LCD HANDLING

Take care not to depress the front or rear faces of the display module as this may damage the liquid crystal display elements. To clean the display, use a soft cloth moistened with ethyl alcohol or isopropyl alcohol. Do not use acetone, turpentine, thinners, paraffin or any abrasive material as these could damage the bonded polarizer.

CAUTION - STATIC SENSITIVE COMPONENTS

This equipment contains static sensitive components which may be damaged by handling - refer to the service manual for handling precautions.

CAUTION - TILT FACILITY

When the instrument is in the tilt position, it is inadvisable for stability reasons, to stack other instruments on top of it.

CAUTION - INTEGRITY SEALS

If, during the warranty period of this product, an integrity seal is broken by removing the covers, for example, the warranty may be invalidated.

Similarly, if a module with a broken seal is returned on an exchange basis, it will not be acceptable under the terms and conditions of the exchange service.

Chapter 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

The 2040 series of Signal Generators cover the frequency range 10 kHz to 5.4 GHz with three models: 2040 (10 kHz to 1.35 GHz), 2041 (10 kHz to 2.7 GHz) and 2042 (10 kHz to 5.4 GHz). A dot matrix display with soft key selected screen options allow flexibility of operation and ease of use. The output may be amplitude, phase, or frequency modulated with pulse modulation available as an option. Modulation is available using a combination of up to two external signal inputs and a built-in LF source (a second internal source is optional).

Microprocessor control ensures that the instruments are flexible and easy to use and allows programming by the General Purpose Interface Bus (GPIB). The GPIB is designed to IEEE Standard 488.2 and is a means of sending commands to an instrument, via a data bus, from a remote controller or personal computer. The instruments can therefore be used manually or as part of a fully automated test system.

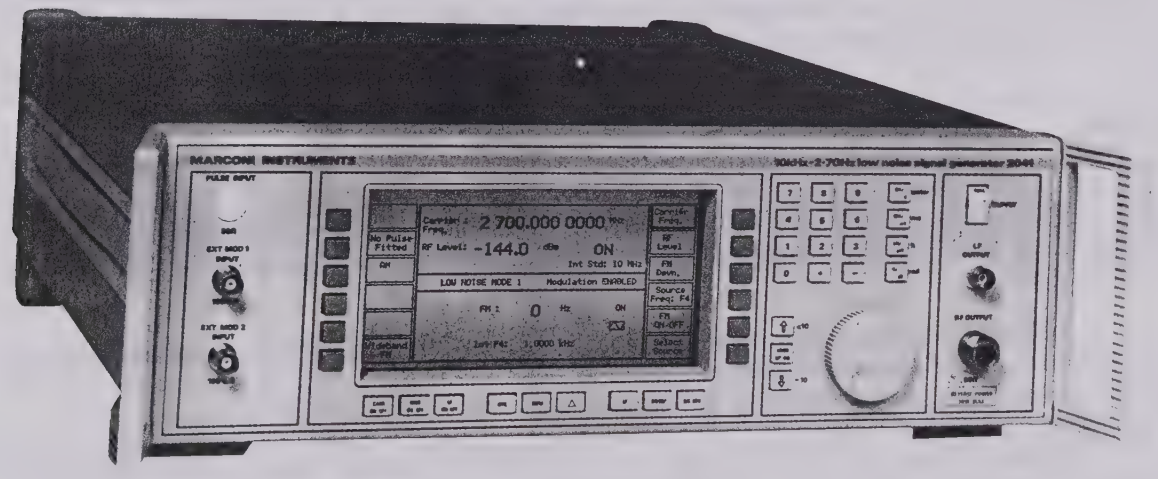


Fig. 1-1 10 kHz to 2.7 GHz Signal Generator 2041

MAIN FEATURES

Operation

Selection of parameters on the screen may involve one or more of the numeric, hard or soft keys or the rotary knob. Hard keys have single or dual functions which remain constant throughout, whereas soft keys have functions dependent on the present mode of operation. Parameters may be set to specific values by numeric key entry, while values may be varied in steps of any size using the ⇑/⇓ keys or altered by moving the knob, set to a particular sensitivity.

The SIG GEN, LF, SWEEP, MEM (memory), Δ (delta) and UTIL (utility) menus are selectable, at any point of operation, via the keys below the display panel. Within the display, the soft key functions are indicated by labels which appear alongside the keys situated at either side of the display panel.

Display

The display is a dot matrix liquid crystal panel, with backlighting. Carrier frequency, modulation and RF level are shown in horizontal regions on the principal screen. The display features 11-digit resolution for carrier frequency, 4-digit for RF level and 3-digit for modulation, with unit annunciators.

Contrast may be varied, using the control knob, to optimize the viewing angle. Differing lighting conditions may be accommodated using the backlight intensity function, variable from no backlight to full intensity. A full graphical display test is available, refer to the Service Manual.

Frequency selection

Carrier frequency is selected via the soft key option on the SIG GEN display and direct entry via the keyboard. Alternatively, selection may be made via the General Purpose Interface Bus (GPIB). Frequency resolution is 0.1 Hz across the band. Carrier frequencies can be stored in a non-volatile memory with complete recall when required. An ON-OFF key is provided to completely disable the output.

Output

RF output up to +13 dBm can be set by direct keyboard entry on the SIG GEN display or via the GPIB, with a resolution of at least 0.1 dB over the entire range with a basic level accuracy of ±1 dB. A factory fitted option is available to extend the output level to +19 dBm on the 2040 model.

A choice of calibration units is available to the operator and provision is made for the simple conversion of units (for example, dBm to μV). Calibration data for the output level is held in memory and may be altered from the front panel or over the interface bus.

The output level can be offset by up to ±2 dB by keyboard entry. Offsets from the calibrated value may be used to compensate for cable or switching losses external to the generator. This facility can be used as a means of deliberately offsetting the output level to ensure that all generators in an area give identical measurements. While using the offsetting facility, the principal calibration of the generator is not lost and may be returned to at any time.

An electronic trip protects the generator output against reverse power of up to 50 W, preventing damage to output circuits when RF or DC power is accidentally applied.

Modulation

Comprehensive amplitude, frequency (plus wide bandwidth FM), phase and optional pulse modulation are provided for testing a wide range of receivers. An internal modulation oscillator is provided, having a frequency range of 0.1 Hz to 500 kHz, with a resolution of 0.1 Hz. A second modulation oscillator can be included as an option. Two independent BNC inputs on the front panel allow external modulation signals to be mixed with the internal signal(s). Therefore, a maximum of four modulation sources may be available at one time. These

sources may be combined to give the single, dual, composite and dual composite modes, see 'MODULATION MODES', Chap. 3-1.

The signalling facility allows testing of radio equipment with sequential and sub-audible tone capability. The sequential calling tone system is accessible from the utility menu for all four modulation modes. Sub-audible calling tones are specified within the modulation source select display.

Incrementing

All major parameters can be incremented or decremented in step sizes entered via keyboard entry or the GPIB. If no step size is entered for a parameter, the steps are preset to 1 kHz for carrier frequency, 1 kHz for modulation oscillator and LF frequency, 1 kHz for FM deviation, 1% for AM depth and 1 dB for output level.

In addition the rotary control can be used to vary the parameter with the sensitivity of the knob being changed by means of the ×10 and ÷10 keys.

Sweep

The sweep capability of the 2040 series allows comprehensive testing of systems. Four parameters are used to specify sweep; start, stop, number of steps and time per step. These are specified by the user, with upper and lower limits for the parameter values being dependent on the function. The sweep markers menu is available by soft key selection on the sweep display, allowing the placement of up to five user defined markers.

Non-volatile memory

The non-volatile memory allows 50 complete instrument settings, 50 partial settings, 100 carrier frequency settings, 20 sweep settings and 20 signalling tone sequences to be stored for later use at any time.

Programming

A GPIB interface is fitted so that all functions are controllable via the interface bus which is designed to the IEEE Standard 488.2. The instrument can function both as a talker and a listener.

Protection

To prevent accidental interference with the contents of internal memories, internal data is protected by a secure key sequence.

Two levels of protection are offered, appropriate to the function being accessed. The most secure is reserved for features which alter the calibration data of the instrument. The first level of protection is less severe, enabling the user to access functions which are relevant to normal operation, such as selecting the RF level calibration units, RF level offsets and external standard frequency.

Spectral purity

With an SSB phase noise performance of better than -140 dBc/Hz at 1 GHz (20 kHz offset), the 2040 series can be used for both in-channel and adjacent channel receiver measurements. Harmonically related signals and non-harmonics are better than -30 dBc and -90 dBc respectively.

Calibration

The 2040 series has a two year calibration interval and is calibrated entirely by software. The calibration display is available via soft key selection at the utilities menu.

Options

An additional modulation oscillator is available to enable greater flexibility. This second oscillator has the same specification as the first and allows full use of complex modulation modes.

Pulse modulation is also optional. This extra facility allows radar RF and IF stages to be tested. Selection is from the SIG GEN display, with pulse modulation switched on and off by the MOD ON/OFF key.

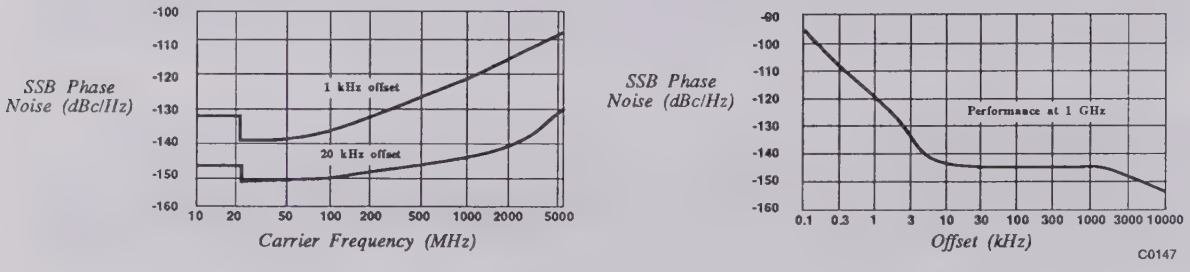


Fig. 1-2 Typical phase noise performance of 2040 series

PERFORMANCE DATA

Carrier frequency

Range	10 kHz to 1.35 GHz (2040); 10 kHz to 2.7 GHz (2041); 10 kHz to 5.4 GHz (2042).
Selection	By keyboard entry of data. Variation by ⇑/⇓ keys and by rotary control.
Indication	11 digits with annunciators.
Resolution	0.1 Hz.
Accuracy	As frequency standard.
Phase incrementing	The carrier phase can be advanced or retarded in steps of π/128 (approximately 1.4°) using the rotary control.

RF OUTPUT

Range	-144 dBm to +13 dBm (2041 and 2042); -138 dBm to +13 dBm (2040); -138 dBm to +19 dBm (2040 with Option 003). When AM is selected the maximum output level reduces linearly with AM depth to +7 dBm at maximum AM depth.
Selection	By keyboard entry of data. Variation by ⇑/⇓ keys and by rotary control. Units may be μV, mV, V EMF or PD; dB relative to 1 μV, 1 mV EMF or PD; dBm. Conversion between dB and voltage units may be achieved by pressing the appropriate units key (dB, or V, mV, μV).
Indication	4 digits with unit annunciators.
Resolution	0.1 dB.

Accuracy

	<1.35 GHz	1.35-2.7 GHz	2.7-5.4 GHz
Above 0 dBm:	±0.65 dB	±1 dB	±1.5 dB
Above -50 dBm:	±1 dB	±2 dB	±2 dB
Above -100 dBm:	±1 dB	±2 dB	±3 dB
Above -127 dBm:	±1 dB	±2 dB	-

VSWR	For output levels less than 0 dBm: Less than 1.25:1 to 2.2 GHz Less than 1.4:1 to 2.7 GHz. Less than 1.5:1 to 5.4 GHz
Output protection	Reverse power of 50 W from a source VSWR of up to 5:1.

SPECTRAL PURITY

At RF levels up to +7 dBm :-

Harmonics	Better than -30 dBc to 1 GHz; better than -27 dBc above 1 GHz. Better than -90 dBc to 1.35 GHz.
Sub-harmonics	Better than -40 dBc to 2.3 GHz. Better than -30 dBc to 5.4 GHz.
Non-harmonics (offsets greater than 3 kHz)	In low noise modes: Better than -70 dBc up to 21.09375 MHz Better than -90 dBc from 21.09375 MHz to 2.7 GHz. Better than -84 dBc above 2.7 GHz. In normal mode: Better than -70 dBc.
Residual FM (FM off)	Low noise mode: Less than 0.3 Hz RMS deviation in a 300 Hz to 3.4 kHz unweighted bandwidth at 1 GHz. Normal mode: Less than 7 Hz RMS deviation in a 300 Hz to 3.4 kHz unweighted bandwidth at 470 MHz.
SSB phase noise	Low noise mode: Less than -140 dBc/Hz at an offset of 20 kHz from a carrier frequency of 1 GHz. Normal mode: Less than -116 dBc/Hz (typically -122 dBc/Hz) at an offset of 20 kHz from a carrier frequency of 470 MHz.
RF leakage	Less than 0.5 µV PD at the carrier frequency in a two turn 25 mm loop 25 mm or more from any part of the case.
FM on AM	Typically less than 100 Hz for 30% AM depth at a modulation frequency of 1 kHz and a carrier frequency of 500 MHz.
ΦM on AM	Typically less than 0.1 radians at a carrier frequency of 500 MHz for 30% AM depth for modulation rates up to 10 kHz.

MODULATION MODES

Four modulation modes are available:

Single	FM, Wideband FM, ΦM, AM or pulse (optional).
Dual	Two independent channels of differing modulation type (e.g. AM with FM).
Composite	Two independent channels of the same modulation type. (e.g. FM1 with FM2).
Dual composite	A combination of Dual and Composite modes providing four independent channels (e.g. AM1 with AM2 and FM1 with FM2).

FREQUENCY MODULATION

Deviation	Peak deviation available varies with carrier frequency and noise independent channels.

Carrier frequency

Range	Maximum FM Deviation available: Normal Mode	Low Noise Modes
2.7 to 5.4 GHz	27-54 MHz*	200 kHz
1.35 to 2.7 GHz	13.5-27 MHz*	100 kHz
675 to 1350 MHz	6.75-13.5 MHz*	50 kHz
337.5 to 675.0 MHz	3.375-6.75 MHz*	25 kHz
168.75 to 337.5 MHz	1.687-3.375 MHz*	12.5 kHz
84.375 to 168.75 MHz	843-1687 kHz*	6.25 kHz
42.1875 to 84.375 MHz	421-843 kHz*	3.125 kHz
21.09375 to 42.1875 MHz	210-421 kHz*	1.56 kHz
10 kHz to 21.09375 MHz	1 MHz	6.25 kHz

*Maximum FM deviation available is 1% of carrier frequency value.

Selection — By keyboard entry of data. Variation by ⇑/⇓ keys and by rotary control.

Indication — 3 digits with annunciators.

Displayed resolution — 1 Hz or 1 least significant digit, whichever is greater.

Accuracy at 1 kHz — In low noise modes: ±6% of indication ±1 Hz excluding residual FM.

In normal noise modes: ±5% of indication ±10 Hz excluding residual FM.

Bandwidth (1 dB) — DC to 300 kHz (DC coupled).
10 Hz to 300 kHz (AC coupled).
Typical modulation bandwidth exceeds 500 kHz.
Bandwidth is limited to 100 kHz in low noise mode.

Carrier frequency offset — In DC FM mode less than ±(1 Hz + 0.1% of set deviation) after using DC FM nulling facility.

Distortion — Using external modulation without ALC:
Less than 3% at maximum deviation for modulation frequencies up to 20 kHz.
Less than 0.3% at 10% of maximum deviation for modulation frequencies up to 20 kHz.

Modulation source — Internal LF generator or external via front panel sockets.

WIDEBAND FM

Deviation — As FM.

Indication — 3 digits with annunciators.

Selection — By keyboard entry of data. The sensitivity is controlled in 3 dB steps and the display will indicate the value of deviation nearest to the requested value.

Input level — 1 V RMS to achieve indicated deviation.

Accuracy	As FM.
3 dB Bandwidth	In normal noise mode typically 10 MHz (DC or AC coupled). In low noise modes typically 250 kHz (DC or AC coupled)
Modulation source	External via rear panel socket (50 Ω impedance).

PHASE MODULATION

(Normal mode only)

Deviation	0 to 10 radians.
Selection	By keyboard entry of data. Variation by ⇑/⇓ keys and by rotary control.
Indication	3 digits with annunciators.
Resolution	0.01 radians.
Accuracy at 1 kHz	±5% of indicated deviation excluding residual phase modulation.
3 dB Bandwidth	100 Hz to 10 kHz.
Distortion	Less than 3% at maximum deviation at 1 kHz modulation rate.
Modulation source	Internal LF generator or external via front panel sockets.

AMPLITUDE MODULATION

For carrier frequencies up to 1 GHz:

Range	0 to 99.9%.
Selection	By keyboard entry of data. Variation by ⇑/⇓ keys and by rotary control.
Indication	3 digits with annunciator.
Resolution	0.1%.
Accuracy at 1 kHz	±4% of setting ±1%.
1 dB Bandwidth	In normal and low noise mode 2: With Modulation ALC off; DC to 30 kHz in DC coupled mode and 10 Hz to 30 kHz in AC coupled mode. Typical modulation bandwidth exceeds 50 kHz. In low noise mode 1: With Modulation ALC off; DC to 1.5 kHz in DC coupled mode and 10 Hz to 1.5 kHz in AC coupled mode.
Distortion	For a modulation rate of 1 kHz: Less than 1% total harmonic distortion for depths up to 30%. Less than 3% total harmonic distortion for depths up to 80%.
Modulation source	Internal LF generator or external via front panel sockets.

MODULATION OSCILLATOR

Frequency range	0.1 Hz to 500 kHz.
Selection	By keyboard entry of data. Variation by ⇑/⇓ keys and by rotary control.
Indication	7 digits with annunciators.
Resolution	0.1 Hz.
Frequency accuracy	As frequency standard.
Distortion	Less than 0.1% THD in sine wave mode at frequencies up to 20 kHz.
Alternative waveform	A triangular wave is available in addition to the sine wave for frequencies up to 100 kHz.
Signalling tones	The modulation oscillator can be used to generate sub-audible or sequential (up to 16 tones) signalling tones in accordance with EIA, ZVEI, DZVEI, CCIR, EURO 1, EEA NATEL and DTMF* standards. Facilities are also available for creating and storing user defined tone systems. *Requires second modulation oscillator (option 001) to be fitted.

EXTERNAL MODULATION

Two independent inputs on the front panel with BNC connectors, EXT MOD 1 and EXT MOD 2. The modulation is calibrated with 1 V RMS sine wave applied. Input impedance 100 kΩ nominal.

MODULATION ALC

The EXT MOD 1 and EXT MOD 2 INPUTS can be levelled by an ALC system.

Level Range	0.7 V RMS to 1.4 V RMS sine wave.
Distortion	Less than 0.1% additional distortion for frequencies up to 20 kHz (typically less than 0.1% up to 50 kHz).
1 dB Bandwidth	Typically 10 Hz to 500 kHz.

LF OUTPUT

Front panel BNC connector. The output may be configured in the LF Generator Mode to give an output from the internal modulation oscillator and in the LF Monitor Mode to give an output from the internal modulation signal paths.

Selection	By keyboard entry of data. Variation by ⇑/⇓ keys and by rotary control.
Indication	7 digits with unit annunciators for frequency and 4 digits with unit annunciators for level.
Level	100 µV to 5 V RMS with a load impedance of greater than 600 Ω. 100 µV to 1.4 V RMS with a load impedance of greater than 50 Ω.

Common mode voltage	±0.5 V maximum.
Source impedance	5.6 Ω nominal.
Level accuracy at 1 kHz	With a load impedance of greater than 10 kΩ:- ±5% for levels above 50 mV and ±10% for levels from 500 μV to 50 mV.
Frequency response	Typically better than ±1 dB from 0.1 Hz to 300 kHz.

SWEEP

Control modes	Start/stop values of selected parameter. Number of steps. Time per step.
Step time	1 ms to 10 s per step.
Sweep ramp	Synchronized analogue ramp with an amplitude of nominally 0 to 10 V peak on rear panel BNC connector.
Markers	User selectable markers for frequency or level provide an indication when specified parameter values have been reached. Output 0 V to +5 V from 600 Ω on rear panel BNC socket.
Trigger	Rear panel BNC connector. Applying 0 V or a switch closure starts the sweep. Socket is internally connected via 10 kΩ pull-up resistor to +5 V.

FREQUENCY STANDARD

Frequency	10 MHz.
Temperature stability	Better than ±5 in 10^8 over the operating range of 0 to 50°C.
Warm up time	Within 2 in 10^7 of final frequency within 10 minutes from switch on at 20°C ambient.
Aging rate	Better than 2 in 10^7 per year; better than 5 in 10^{10} per day after 1 month continuous use.
Output	Rear panel BNC socket provides an output at frequencies of 1, 5 or 10 MHz with a nominal 2 V pk-pk level into 50 Ω.
External input	Rear panel BNC socket accepts an input at 1, 5 or 10 MHz with a 2 V pk-pk level. Maximum input level 5 V pk-pk.

GPIB INTERFACE

A GPIB interface is fitted. All functions except the supply switch are remotely programmable.

Capabilities	Complies with the following subsets as defined in IEEE Std. 488.1. SH1, AH1, T6, TE0, L4, LE0, SR1, RL1, PP0, DC1, DT1, C0, E2.

RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE

Emitted interference via the supply cable complies with EEC directive 76/889.

Complies with VDE 0871 June 1978 as specified in General Licence Vfg 1046/1984.

SAFETY

Complies with IEC 348.

RATED RANGE OF USE
(Over which full specification is met).

Temperature	0 to 55°C.
Humidity	Up to 93% at 40°C.

CONDITIONS OF STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

Temperature	-40°C to +70°C.
Humidity	Up to 93% relative humidity at 40°C.
Altitude	Up to 4600 m (15,000 ft).

POWER REQUIREMENTS

AC supply	Four settings covering 90-115 V, 105-132 V, 188-242 V and 216-265 V. 45 Hz to 400 Hz. 120 VA maximum.

CALIBRATION INTERVAL

2 years.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT

(Over projections but excluding front panel handles).

Height	Width	Depth	Weight
152 mm 6 in	425 mm 16.6 in	525 mm 20.5 in	21 kg 46 lb

SECOND MODULATION OSCILLATOR OPTION

Specification as Modulation Oscillator.

PULSE MODULATION OPTION

Modulation modes	Pulse modulation may be used alone or in conjunction with FM, ΦM or Wideband FM.
Rise time	For carrier frequencies above 21.09375 MHz less than 15 ns (typically 5 ns). For carrier frequencies below 21.09375 MHz less than 25 ns .
Control	0 to + 1 V for carrier off, +3.5 to + 5 V for carrier on.
ON/OFF Ratio	Better than 70 dB, typically exceeds 80 dB.
Additional level error	Less than ±0.5 dB.
Propagation delay	Typically 80 ns from pulse input to RF pulse output.
Input Impedance	50 Ω nominal.

+19 dBm RF OUTPUT LEVEL OPTION

For 2040 model only.

RF OUTPUT	
Range	-138 dBm to +19 dBm When AM is selected the maximum output level reduces linearly with AM depth to +13 dBm at maximum AM depth.
SPECTRAL PURITY At RF levels up to +7 dBm:	
Harmonics	Better than -27 dBc.

VERSIONS, OPTIONS AND ACCESSORIES

When ordering please quote the full ordering number information.

Ordering numbers	Versions
2040	10 kHz to 1.35 GHz Signal Generator.
2041	10 kHz to 2.7 GHz Signal Generator.
2042	10 kHz to 5.4 GHz Signal Generator
	Options
Option 001	Second internal modulation oscillator.
Option 002	Pulse modulation.
Option 003	+19 dBm RF output level
	Supplied Accessories
	AC supply lead.
	Operating Manual (H 52040-001 Vol.1) for 2040 and 2041.
	Optional Accessories
46882-075R	Service manual H 52040-001R Vol.2 (for 2040 series).
43126-012S	RF connector cable, TM 4969/3, 50 Ω, 1.5 m, BNC.
54311-092P	Coaxial adapter N male to BNC female.
59999-163K	Precision co-axial adapter, N male to SMA female.
54411-051X	Impedance adapter, 50 to 75 Ω, BNC connectors.
54311-095C	RF connector cable, 1 m, type N connectors.
43129-189U	GPIB Lead assembly.
46883-408K	IEEE/IEC Adapter block for GPIB socket.
46884-291A	Rack mounting kit (with slides) for rack cabinets with depths from 480 mm to 680 mm.
46884-292Z	Rack Mounting kit (with slides) for rack cabinets with depths from 680 mm to 840 mm.

Chapter 2

INSTALLATION

UNPACKING AND PREPACKING

Retain the container and packing material in case it is necessary to reship the instrument.

If the instrument is to be returned for servicing, attach a label indicating the service required, type or model number (ref. rear panel label), serial number, full details of the fault symptoms and your return address. Pack the instrument in accordance with the general instructions below.

(1) Place the lower padded fitting in the bottom of the container.

(2) Put the polythene cover over the instrument and place it in position on the padding.

(3) Place the upper padded fitting over the instrument.

(4) Wrap the container in waterproof paper and secure with adhesive tape.

(5) Mark the package FRAGILE to encourage careful handling.

Note ...

If the original container or materials are not available, use a strong double walled carton packed with a 7 to 10 cm layer of shock absorbing material around all sides of the instrument to hold it firmly. Protect the front panel controls with a plywood or cardboard load spreader. If the rear panel has guard plates or other projections, a rear load spreader is also advisable.

MOUNTING ARRANGEMENTS

Excessive temperatures may affect the performance of the instrument. Completely remove the plastic cover, if one is supplied over the case, and avoid standing the instrument on or close to other equipment which is hot.

CONNECTING TO SUPPLY

Before connecting the instrument to the AC supply, check the setting of the voltage selector switch which is an integral part of the supply connector at the rear of the instrument.

Voltage selector

The selected voltage is displayed in a window at the top of the connector. The instrument is normally despatched with the selector set to 240 V. To select another voltage, insert a screwdriver into the slot at the top of the moulding and twist slightly so that the cover is free to hinge downwards. Rotate the barrel so that the correct setting is displayed, see Fig. 2-1.

Setting	Voltage range
100 V	90 - 115 V
120 V	105 - 132 V
220 V	188 - 242 V
240 V	216 - 265 V

Fuses

The correct fuse rating for each voltage setting is as follows:

100 V to 120 V, 1.6 A-TT (1.6 amp time lag)

220 V to 240 V, 1 A-TT (1 amp time lag)

Fuses are cartridge type measuring 20 mm x 5 mm.

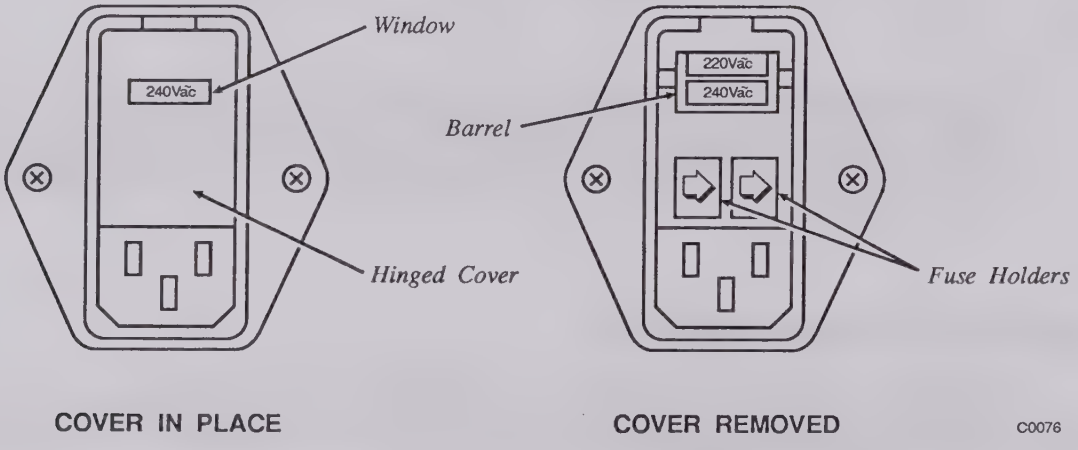


Fig. 2-1 AC connector showing voltage selector and fuse holders

Supply cable

The AC supply cable is fitted at one end with a socket which mates with the AC connector on the rear panel. When fitting a supply plug, ensure that connections are made as follows:

Earth - Green/Yellow
Neutral - Blue
Live - Brown

When attaching the supply lead to a non-soldered plug, it is recommended that the tinned ends of the lead are cut off to avoid intermittent connections resulting from cold flow.

SAFETY TESTING

Where safety tests on the AC supply input circuit are required, the following procedures can be applied. These procedures comply with BS 4743 and IEC Publication 348. Tests are to be carried out as follows and in the order given, under ambient conditions, to ensure that AC supply input circuit components and wiring (including earthing) are safe.

(1) **Earth lead continuity test** from any part of the metal frame to the bared end of the flexible lead for the earth pin of the supply plug. Preferably a heavy current (about 25 A) should be applied for not more than 5 seconds.

Test limit: not greater than 0.5 Ω.

(2) **500 V DC insulation test** from the AC supply circuit to earth.

Test limit: not less than 2 MΩ.

GENERAL PURPOSE INTERFACE BUS (GPIB)

The GPIB interface built into the 2040 Series enables the signal generators to be remotely controlled to form part of an automatic measuring system.

GPIB cable connection

Connection to other equipment which has a 24-way connector to IEEE Standard 488 is made using the rear panel GPIB socket. For this purpose, the GPIB cable assembly, available as an optional accessory, (see Chap. 1 'Accessories') may be used.

GPIB connector contact assignments

The contact assignments of the GPIB cable connector and the device connector are as shown in Fig. 2-2.

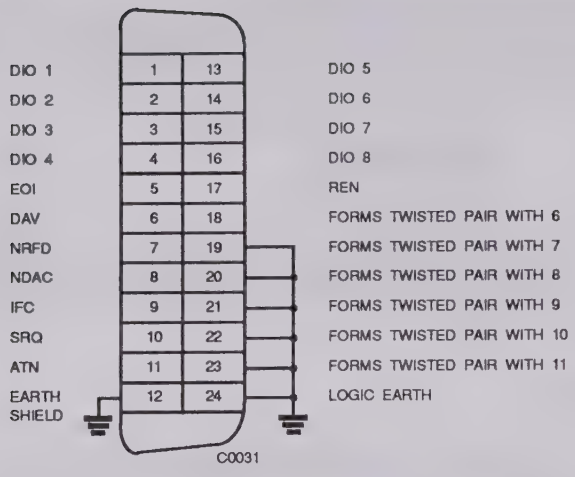


Fig. 2-2 GPIB connector contact assignments

IEEE to IEC conversion

An optional IEEE to IEC adapter is also available (see Chap. 1 'Accessories') for interfacing with systems using a 25-way bus connector to IEC Recommendation 625. The method of use is shown in Fig. 2-3.

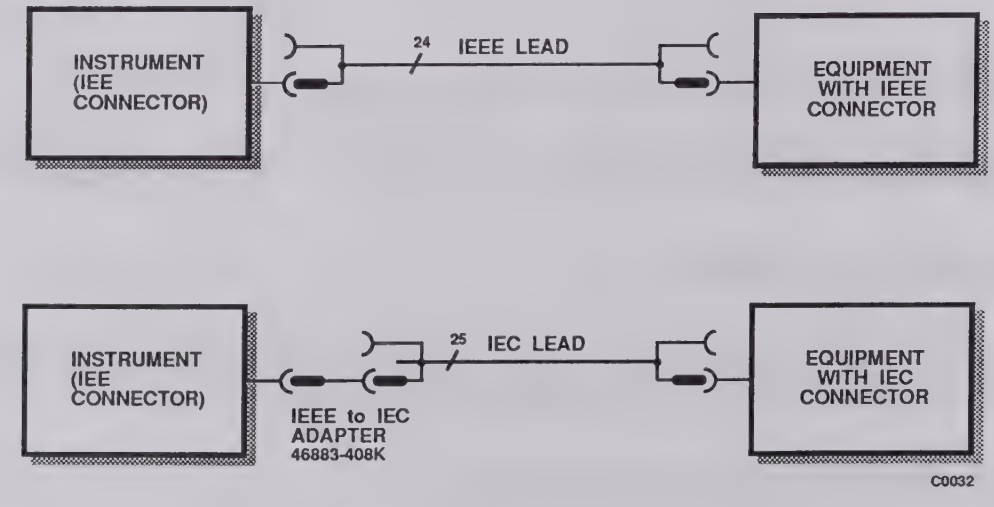


Fig. 2-3 IEEE to IEC conversion

Interface bus connection

The cables for the interface bus use special male-female connectors at both ends. This allows several connectors to be stacked one on top of another permitting several cables to be connected to the same source and secured by a lockscrew mechanism. Too large a stack, however, may form a cantilevered structure which might cause damage and should be avoided. The piggyback arrangement permits star or linear interconnection between the devices with the restriction that the total cable length for the system must be:-

(1) No greater than 20 m (65 ft).

(2) No greater than 2 m (6 ft) times the total number of devices (including the controller) connected to the bus.

RACK MOUNTING

The instrument, which is normally supplied for bench mounting, may be fitted with slides and mounted in a standard 19 inch rack using a rack mounting kit, Part Number 46884-291A (short slide) or 46884-292Z (long slide). These kits are available as optional accessories with full fitting instuctions.

BATTERY REPLACEMENT

The Lithium battery has an estimated life of 5 years, but it is recommended that it should be replaced every two years. The clock will continue to run for approximately 30 seconds while the replacement is made.

If a Lithium battery is unobtainable an alkaline battery can be used, but will have a shorter life.

Chapter 3-1
OPERATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains how to:

- Set up the signal generator to produce a typical basic signal.
- Select the main operating parameters; carrier frequency, output level and type of modulation.
- Use the full range of supporting facilities.

CONVENTIONS

The following conventions are used in this chapter:

RF OUTPUT	Capitals refer to titles marked on the panel.
[MEM]	Capitals in square brackets indicate hard key titles.
Int. F4	Italics refer to data or messages on the display.
[Pulse]	Italics in square brackets indicate soft key titles, e.g. *[Pulse]* means the soft key adjacent to the *Pulse* title box at the side of the menu.

FRONT PANEL

Parameters are selected by means of hard keys, which have their function printed on them, soft keys, which do not have any notation, a numerical key pad and a rotary control knob, see Fig. 3-1-1. The hard keys have functions which do not change, whereas the soft key functions are determined by the menu which is being displayed. The numerical keys are used to set parameters to specific values which can also be varied in steps of any size by using the ⇑/⇓ keys or the rotary control knob.

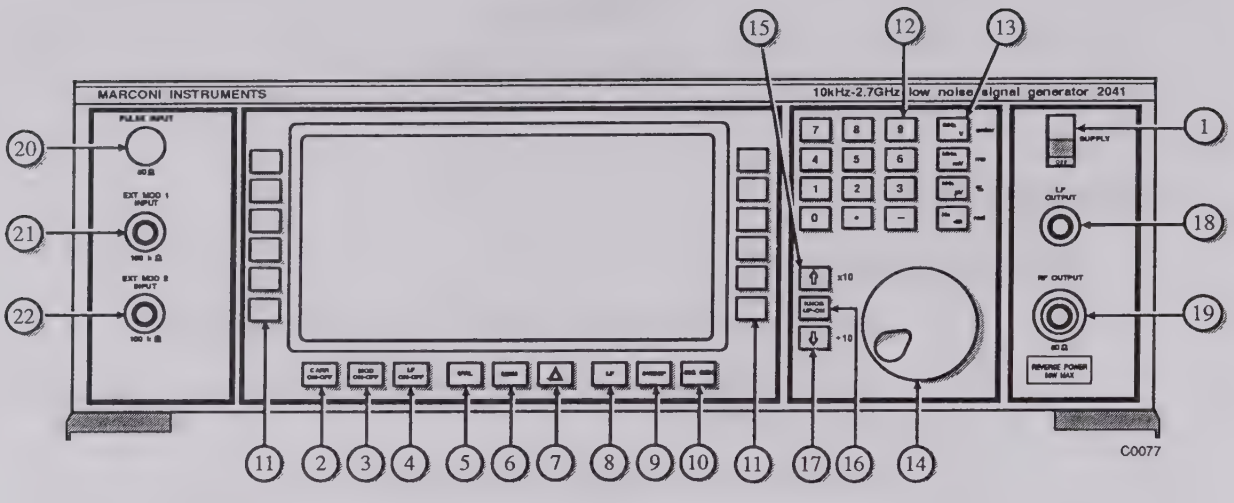


Fig. 3-1-1 2041 front panel

(1)	SUPPLY	Switches the AC supply voltage on and off.
(2)	CARR ON-OFF	Enables or disables the carrier frequency.
(3)	MOD ON-OFF	Enables or disables the modulation.
(4)	LF ON-OFF	Switches the low frequency output on and off.
(5)	UTIL	Displays the utilities menu.
(6)	MEM	Displays the memory store/recall menu.
(7)	Δ	Displays the total shift menu.
(8)	LF	Displays the LF and monitor menus.
(9)	SWEEP	Displays the sweep status menu.
(10)	SIG GEN	Displays the main menu.
(11)	SOFT KEYS	Twelve function keys change notation as the menu changes.
(12)	NUMERICAL KEY PAD	For changing the value of a selected parameter. Minus sign and decimal point are included.
(13)	UNITS KEYS	Determine the units of set parameters and terminate the numerical entry.
(14)	CONTROL KNOB	When enabled, adjusts the value of the selected parameter.
(15)	⇑ ×10	When knob disabled, increments a selected parameter. When knob enabled, increases knob sensitivity by value of ten.
(16)	KNOB UP-DN	Switches between control knob and ⇑⇓ keys.

(17)	⇓ ÷10	When knob disabled, decrements a selected parameter. When knob enabled, decreases knob sensitivity by value of ten.
(18)	LF OUTPUT	BNC socket provides a low impedance output at the frequency selected at the *LF GENERATOR MENU* or monitors the modulating signal.
(19)	RF OUTPUT	50 Ω N type socket with reverse power protection.
(20)	PULSE INPUT	50 Ω BNC socket (if fitted) accepts a pulsed signal.
(21)	EXT MOD 1 INPUT	100 kΩ BNC socket. An independent input which allows an external modulation signal to be applied.
(22)	EXT MOD 2 INPUT	100 kΩ BNC socket, similar to (21).

REAR PANEL

The following facilities are available on the rear panel, see Fig. 3-1-2.

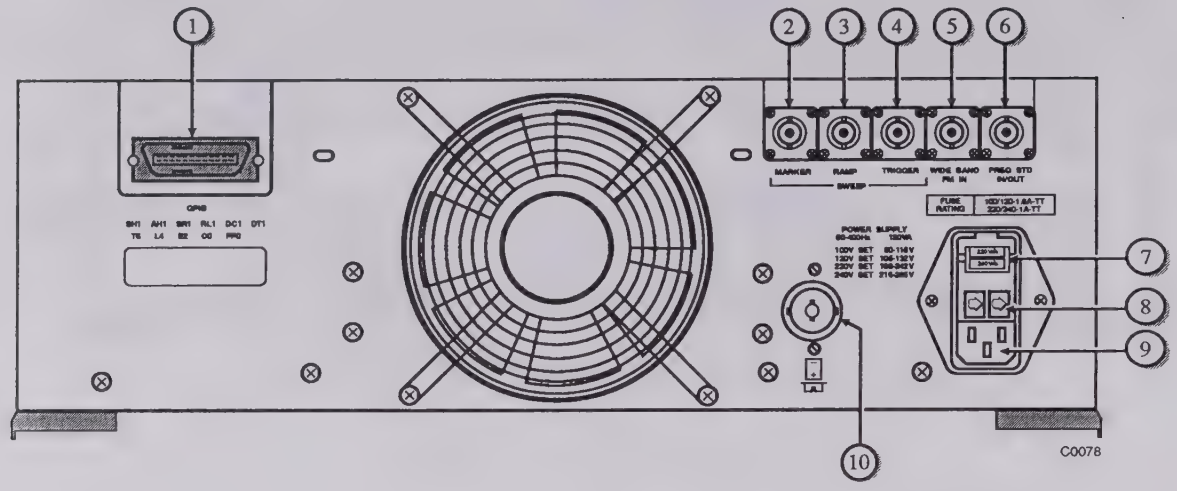


Fig. 3-1-2 2041 rear panel

(1)	GPIB	24 pin socket accepts standard IEEE connector to allow remote control of the instrument.
(2)	SWEEP MARKER	BNC socket supplies sweep marker.
(3)	SWEEP RAMP	BNC socket provides a ramp output at 0 to 10 V peak to peak.
(4)	SWEEP TRIGGER	BNC socket provides access for a trigger input.
(5)	WIDE BAND FM IN	BNC socket accepts a wide bandwidth FM signal into 50 Ω with a typical bandwidth of 10 MHz.
(6)	FREQ STD IN/OUT	BNC socket for standard frequencies at 1, 5, or 10 MHz at TTL levels.
(7)	VOLTAGE SELECTOR	Removable cover reveals barrel which can be rotated to select the required voltage range.
(8)	FUSES	AC fuses rated at 1.6 A (time lag) for the 100 to 120 V range and 1 A (time lag) for the 220 to 240 V range.
(9)	AC SUPPLY INPUT	3 pin plug integral with voltage selector and fuse holders. Mates with supply lead socket.
(10)	BATTERY HOLDER	Houses battery for real time clock.

THE MENUS

The 2040 series instruments are operated by calling up various displays or menus on the screen. Menus are accessed via both hard and soft keys. Pressing a hard key normally causes the appropriate primary menu to appear on the screen regardless of the current working position within the menu hierarchy. As the display changes from one menu to another, so the 12 soft keys assume those functions necessary to drive the instrument from that menu. Secondary menus are displayed by pressing a soft key while in a primary menu. Some sub-menus are nested e.g. UTILITIES. Clearance from these is obtained by pressing the *[EXIT]* key.

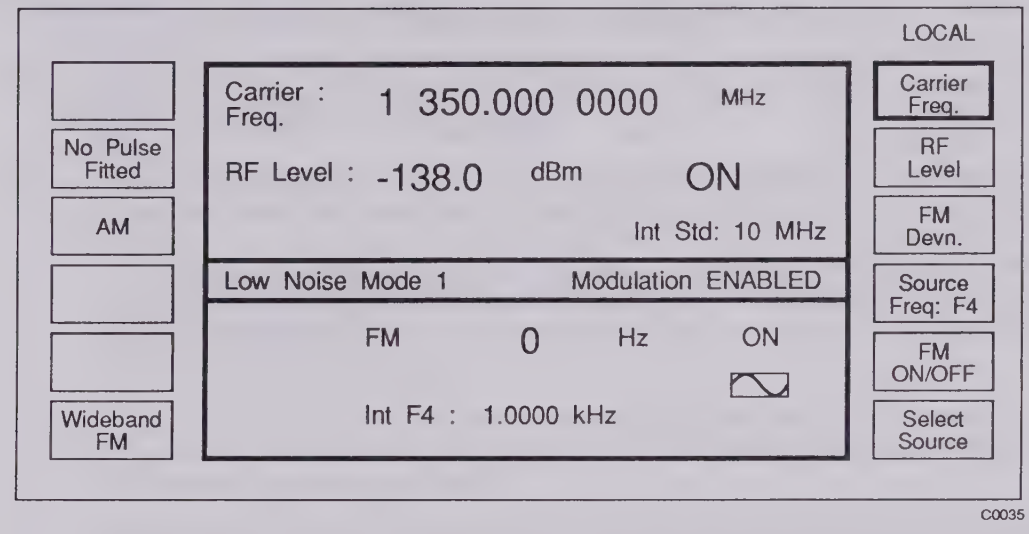


Fig. 3-1-3 Sig Gen menu - default display for 2040

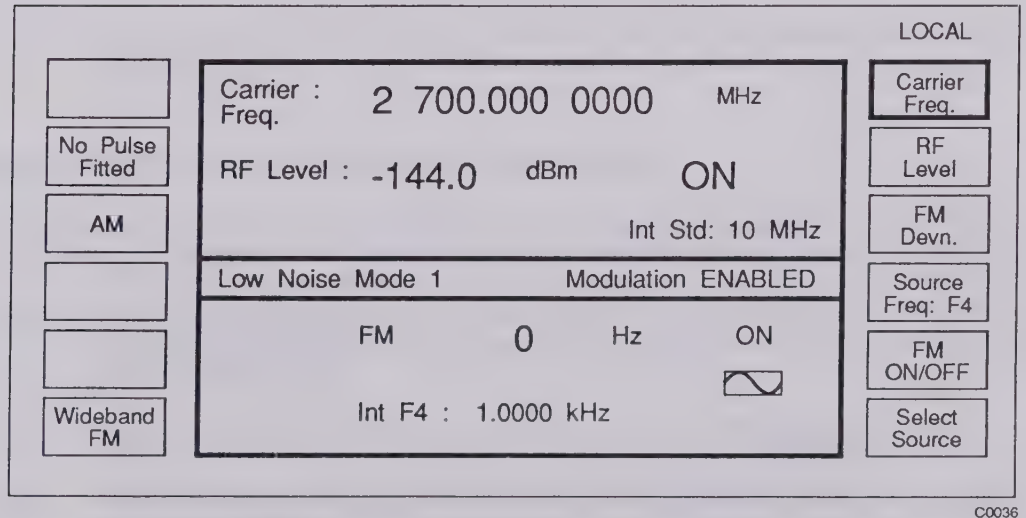


Fig. 3-1-4 Sig Gen menu - default display for 2041

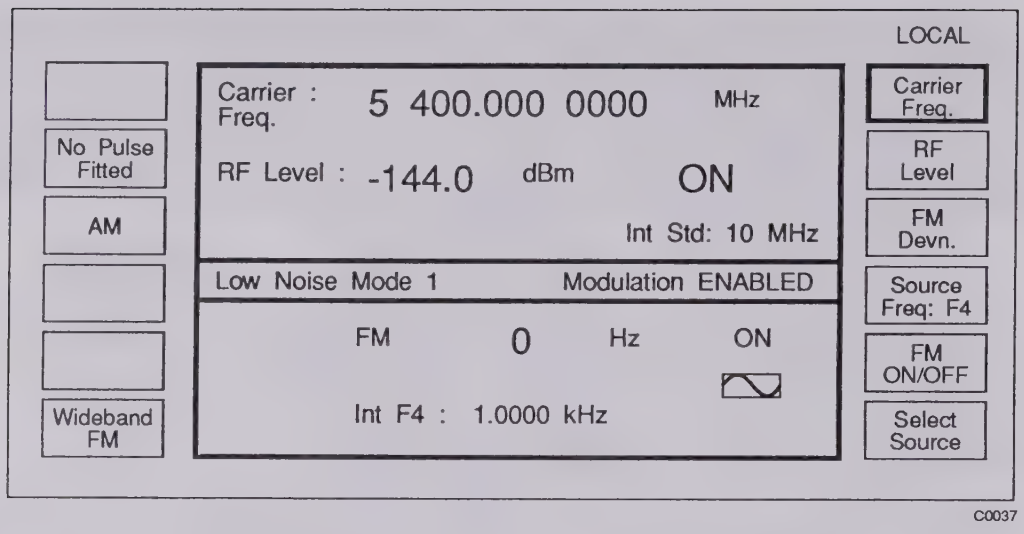


Fig. 3-1-5 Sig Gen menu - default display for 2042

FIRST TIME USE

First time users can quickly become familiar with the principles of control and display by carrying out the following exercise, which demonstrates how to set up a typical basic signal having the following parameters:

Carrier frequency:	100 MHz.
Output level:	10 dBm.
Amplitude modulation:	30% depth at 1 kHz.

Switching on

(1) Before switching the instrument on, check that the voltage selector has been set to the value of the power supply as described in Chap. 2, and that no signal voltage is present to the PULSE INPUT socket.

(2) If the default display shown in Fig. 3-1-3, Fig. 3-1-4 or Fig. 3-1-5 is not obtained, a previous user may have set the instrument to switch on with one of the user memories recalled rather than using the default factory settings. Before proceeding any further this selection should be reset, see 'Power up options'. Switch off and on again. Alternatively use the MEM key followed by entering 50 and terminating by pressing the [enter] key. This will reset the instrument to the factory default setting.

If the RF level units and the internal/external standard are not as shown, they can be changed as described on Page 3-1-39, 'RF level units' and Page 3-1-35 'Selection of frequency standard'.

(3) Observe that the main menu appears on the display showing default parameters for FM. The soft key label marked *[Carrier Freq]* is highlighted (i.e. the line bordering the label is increased in thickness to about 1 mm), which means that anything entered at this stage will change the carrier frequency.

(4) If necessary, adjust the display for brightness and contrast, see 'UTILITIES' Page 3-1-32.

Changing the value of the selected parameter

If an error is made when keying in, press the soft key again and key in the correct value. If an error message is displayed, it can be cancelled by entering a value which is within limits.

(1) Using the numerical key pad, enter 100 MHz by pressing keys [1], [0], [0] and the key marked [MHz/mV/ms]. Observe that the Carrier Freq. display changes to *100.000 0000* MHz.

(2) Press *[RF level]*. The *RF level* soft key label is now highlighted.

(3) Using the numerical key pad, enter 10 dBm by pressing keys [1], [0] and the key marked [Hz/dB/rad]. Observe that the RF Level display changes to *10.0 dBm*.

(4) Press *[AM]* on the left hand side of the display. The menu will now change to display AM modulation parameters in the lower panel. The *[FM Devn.]* soft key on the right hand side of the menu changes to *[AM depth]* and this label is now highlighted. *AM* disappears from the left hand side.

(5) Using the numerical key pad, enter 30% AM depth by pressing [3], [0] and [kHz/μV/%]. Observe that the *AM* depth display changes to *30%*. The display will now be as in Fig. 3-1-6 and the selected signal will now be present at the RF OUTPUT socket.

Enabling or disabling the modulation

The modulation is ON by default, but the AM can be turned ON and OFF by pressing *[AM ON/OFF]* at the right hand side of the display and the modulation can be enabled or disabled by pressing [MOD ON-OFF]. These are both toggle actions, i.e. press ON, press OFF. The soft key acts only on the selected modulation whereas the [MOD ON-OFF] acts on all modulations.

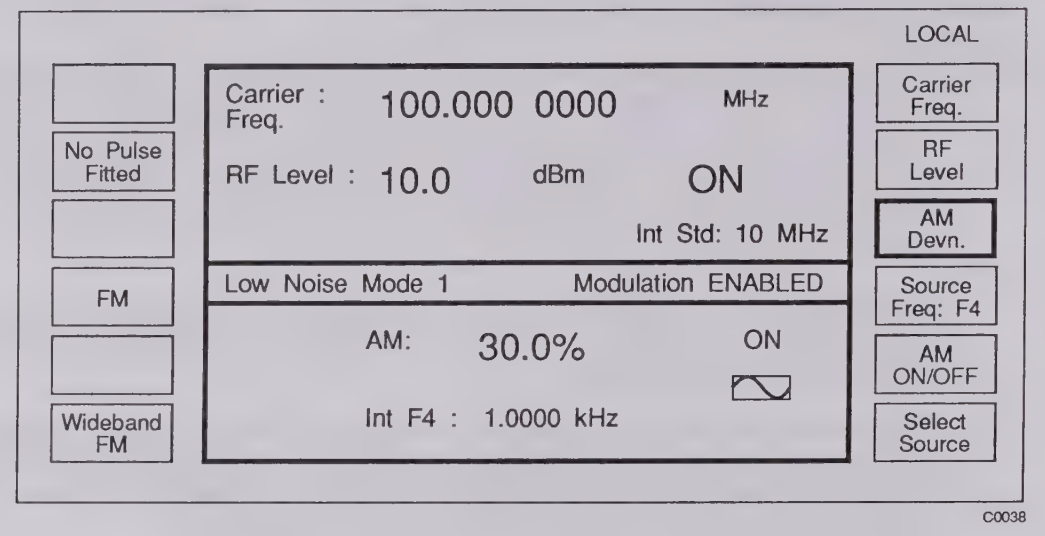


Fig. 3-1-6 Amplitude modulation - menu configuration

Using the [⇑ ×10] and [⇓ ÷10] keys

When a parameter has been selected via the numerical key pad, its value can be incremented or decremented either in steps using the [⇑] key and the [⇓] key, or continously with the control knob. Select *[Carrier Freq.]* and observe that the effect of pressing the [⇑] and [⇓] keys is to change the carrier frequency in steps of 1 kHz. Default step sizes are assigned to all parameters but these can be changed, see Page 3-1-25, 'INCREMENTING (using the delta function)'.

Using the control knob

(1) Press [KNOB UP/DN] to enable the control knob.

(2) On the display, brackets will appear above and below the selected parameter. These brackets embrace the part of the value which the control knob can change. Pressing the [×10] key shortens the bracket length by one decimal place. Pressing the [÷10] key increases the bracket length by one decimal place. In this way the sensitivity of the control knob can be increased or decreased by a factor of ten.

(3) Rotate the control knob and observe the change in the selected parameter. Press [KNOB UP/DN] to disable the knob.

(4) For other parameters, press the relevant soft key and use the [⇑] and [⇓] keys or the control knob.

Note...

For *RF Level* the knob resolution is fixed at 0.1 dB.

DETAILED OPERATION

CARRIER FREQUENCY

The carrier frequency is selected from the main menu by pressing *[Carrier Freq]*, unless it is already highlighted as in the default display.

Enter the required value via the numerical key pad. The value can then be incremented or decremented using the control knob and its associated keys, [KNOB UP/DN], [×10] and [÷10].

If a value outside the specified range is requested, the message:

ERROR 51: Carrier Outside Limits

is displayed on the screen when the terminator key is pressed, and the instrument is automatically set to the end of the range.

Carrier ON/OFF

The carrier may be switched *ON* or *OFF* at any time via the [CARR ON-OFF] key. This effectively switches the output ON and OFF, retaining the 50 Ω output impedance.

OUTPUT LEVEL

The output level is selected at the Sig Gen menu by pressing *[RF Level]* and entering the required value on the numerical key pad. If a value outside the specified range is requested the message:

ERROR 52: RF Level Outside Limits
or
ERROR 17: RF Level limited by AM

is displayed and the instrument is automatically set to the end of the range.

Choice of units

Units may be μV, mV, V or dB. Conversion between dB and the voltage units is carried out by pressing the appropriate units key, i.e. to change dBm to a voltage unit, press any voltage key for the correct conversion. The choice of Volts EMF, Volts PD, and the dB reference is made by using the *[RF Level Units]* utility, see Page 3-1-39, 'RF Level units'.

Reverse power protection

Accidental application of power to the RF OUTPUT socket trips the reverse power protection circuit (RPP) and a flashing message appears on the display, see Fig. 3-1-7.

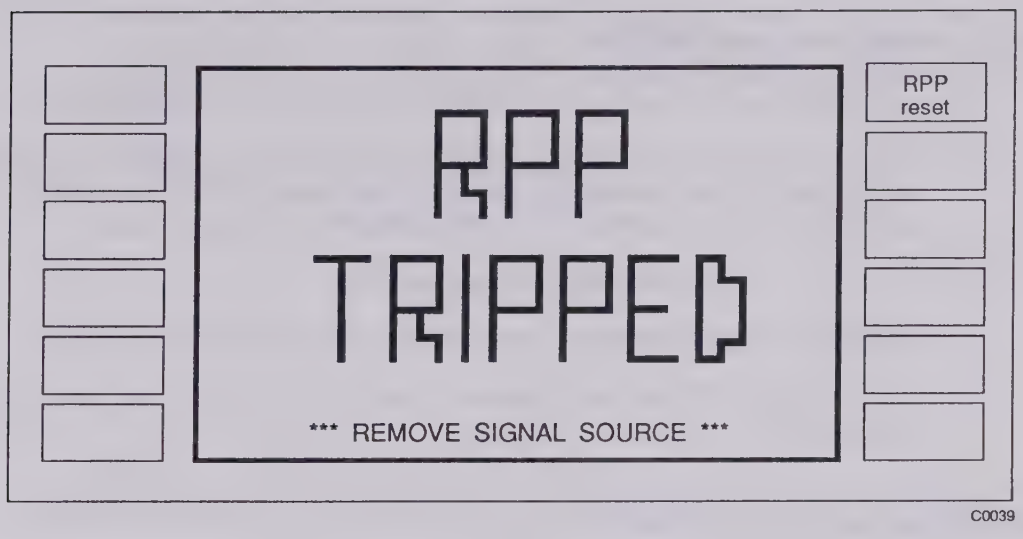


Fig. 3-1-7 RPP Tripped

Pressing *[Reset]* resets the RPP and returns the display to the menu in use when the reverse power protection was tripped. If *[Reset]* is pressed with the signal still applied, the RPP will trip again.

MODULATION

The carrier can be frequency, amplitude, or phase modulated, with pulse modulation as an option. The internal modulation oscillator has a frequency range of 0.1 Hz to 500 kHz, with a resolution of 0.1 Hz. The modulation bandwidth available depends on the noise mode selected see the PERFORMANCE DATA section in Chapter 1.

Selecting the modulation

The type of modulation required, AM, FM, ΦM, wideband and optional pulse modulation can be selected by soft keys at the main menu. Four modulation modes are available, see Page 3-1-17, 'Modulation mode selection'.

Modulation ON/OFF

[MOD ON-OFF] switches all modulation *ON* or *OFF* and the condition is indicated in the centre of the main display, e.g:

Modulation DISABLED

Modulation is also controlled by a soft key which turns the selected modulation on and off. For modulation to appear on the carrier, modulation must be both enabled with the [MOD ON-OFF] hard key and turned on via the soft key. In single modulation modes the [MOD ON-OFF] key and the *[FM ON/OFF]*, *[AM ON/OFF]*, *[ΦM ON/OFF]* keys appear to carry out the same function, but the action is different, particularly in the FM mode. The *[FM ON/OFF]* etc. soft keys only reduce the modulation to zero whereas the [MOD ON-OFF] key completely disables the modulation system such that the instrument reverts to a carrier frequency generator.

Selecting amplitude modulation

(1) At the Sig Gen menu, press *[AM]*, the *[AM Depth]* box is now highlighted.

(2) Enter the required modulation depth via the numerical key pad and terminate with the [%] key. If the modulation depth requested exceeds 99.9%, the depth is reset to the maximum value available and the message:

ERROR 56: AM Outside Limits

is displayed at the top of the screen.

(3) Switch the AM ON or OFF by pressing *[AM ON/OFF]*. The AM information is displayed in the lower half of the screen.

Selecting frequency modulation

(1) At the Sig Gen menu, press *[FM]*, the *[FM Devn.]* box will be highlighted.

(2) Enter the FM deviation value via the numerical key pad and terminate it with [Hz], [kHz] or [MHz].

(3) Switch the FM ON or OFF via *[FM ON/OFF]*. The FM information is displayed in the lower half of the screen.

Selecting phase modulation

Note that phase modulation is not available in the low noise modes of the 2040 series. To use phase modulation the instrument must be in the normal noise mode (see Page 3-1-35).

(1) At the Sig Gen menu, press *[ΦM]*. The *[ΦM Devn.]* box will be highlighted.

(2) Enter the phase modulation deviation value via the numeric key pad and terminate it with the [RAD] key.

(3) Switch the ΦM ON or OFF via the *[ΦM ON/OFF]* key. The ΦM information is displayed in the lower half of the screen.

Selecting wideband frequency modulation

(1) At the Sig Gen menu, press *[Wideband FM]*. The *[Wideband FM]* box will be highlighted.

(2) The value can be changed via the key pad and frequency terminator key. To preserve the widest bandwidth, the control of the wideband FM is carried out in a series of fixed steps and the signal generator automatically displays the calculated fixed step which is closest to the keyed in value. Applying a 1 V RMS signal to the rear panel WIDE BAND FM IN socket will produce the indicated deviation.

(3) Pressing *[AC/DC Coupling]* changes the coupling from AC to DC and vice versa. When the input is DC coupled, small frequency offsets can be reduced by using the nulling facility. Nulling can be effected by pressing *[DCFM Nulling]*. The legend:

**** DCFM NULLING ****

appears briefly on the display.

Note...

The [⇑] and [⇓] keys and the control knob do not operate for wideband FM.

CAUTION

The WBFM socket is always connected to the internal 50 Ω termination. The DC component of of any applied voltage must not exceed 5 V.

Modulation source frequency

(1) At the Sig Gen menu press *[Source Freq.]*.

(2) Enter the required source frequency and terminate the entry with [Hz], [kHz] or [MHz].

Note...

When the modulation source is operating as a continuous signalling tone the *[Source Freq.]* legend is replaced with the *[Tone Number]*. Pressing the key allows a new tone number to be entered.

Source selection - internal

The modulation source may be selected by pressing *[Select Source]*. Sources may be internal or external. If the currently selected source is internal, the *Internal Source Selection Menu* is displayed, giving a choice of six frequencies, F1-F6, see Fig. 3-1-8. The frequency assigned to the highlighted F number may be changed by the numerical key pad and terminated with [Hz], [kHz], [MHz] or [GHz]. Soft keys allow the selection of either a sine or triangular waveform. The selection of sub-audible continuous tones can be achieved by pressing *[CTCSS]*, see 'SIGNALLING'. Pressing *[LF Phase]* displays the *LF Source Phase Control* menu, see Fig. 3-1-9. The LF source phase angle can be varied from -180° to +180°. The pictograms at the end of each line show a symbolic sine wave when a source is selected. This changes to a triangular wave if *[Triangle Wave]* is selected. These symbols also appear on the main menu. A horizontal bar is shown when a source is not selected or is not available.

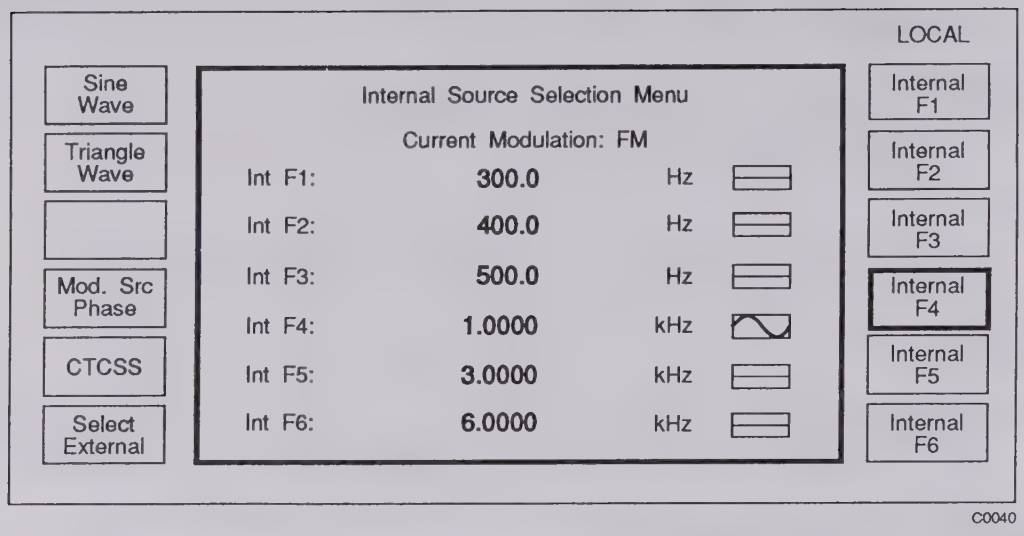


Fig. 3-1-8 Internal source selection menu

LF Phase

When an internal source has been selected, its phase can be changed by pressing *[LF Phase]* and entering the required value. Where two internal modulation frequencies are active, the starting phase difference between the two signals can be set up and the phase angle is referred to the currently selected oscillator.

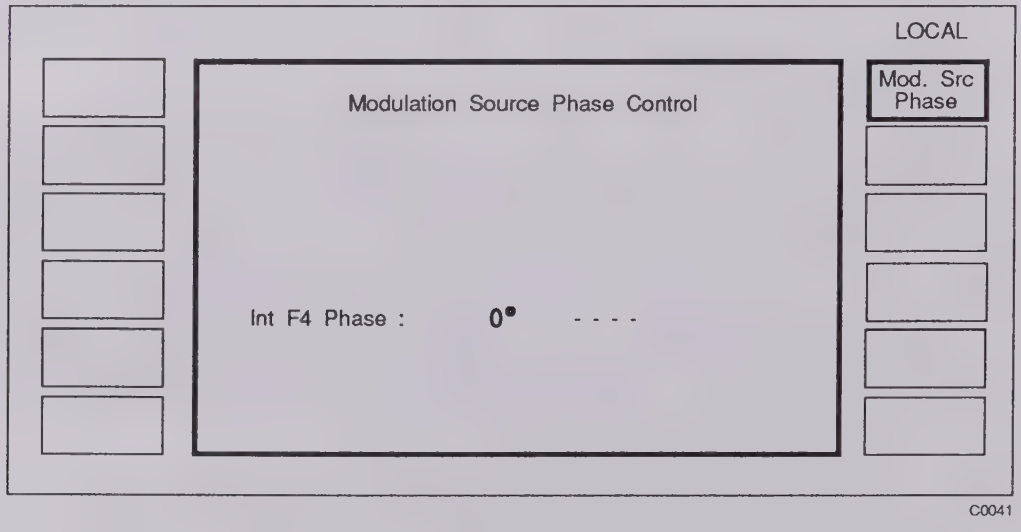


Fig. 3-1-9 LF phase control

Source selection - external

An external source may be selected by pressing *[Select External]*. The *External Source Selection Menu* is then displayed on the screen (This menu is displayed immediately when pressing *[Select Source]* if the currently selected source is external). This menu allows the choice of two input sockets Ext Mod 1 and Ext Mod 2 and AC, ALC, or DC coupling by pressing the appropriate soft key. The pictograms at the end of each line show a symbolic arbitrary waveform when an external source is selected. This symbol also appears on the main menu. A horizontal bar is shown when a source is not selected or is not available. When the input is DC coupled, small frequency offsets can be reduced by using the nulling facility. Nulling can be effected by pressing *[DCFM Nulling]*.

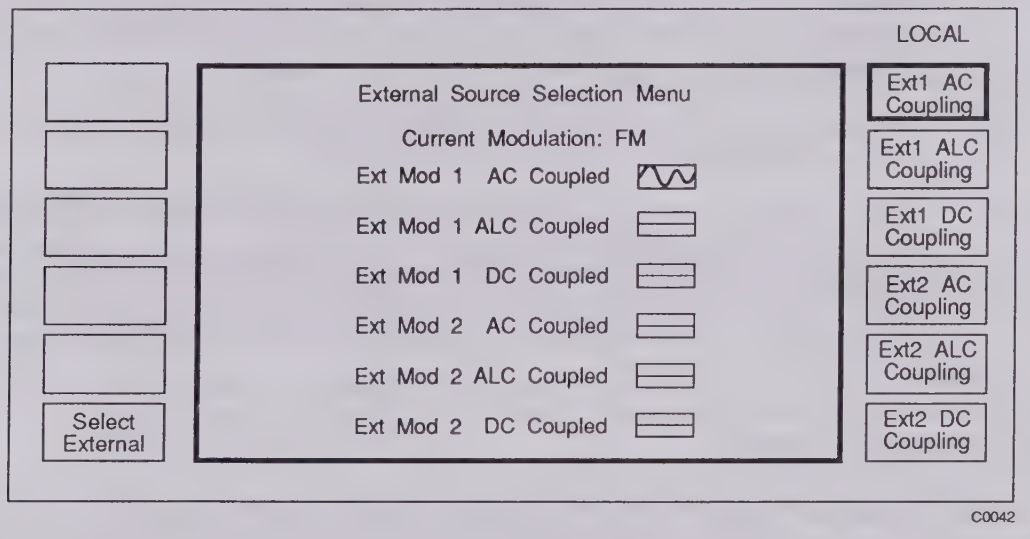


Fig 3-1-10 External source selection menu

Selecting pulse modulation (applies if Option 002 is fitted)

(1) At the Sig Gen menu, press *[Pulse Mod]*, when the Pulse Mod box on the display will be highlighted.

(2) Selecting and Enabling Pulse Mod changes the RF level control loop to the Direct Level Control mode, which can take up to 100 ms to action. For best accuracy, this process should be repeated before measurements are taken if neither the Carrier Frequency or RF Level have been changed recently. When Pulse Mod is disabled the RF Level is controlled in the normal way.

(3) Switch Pulse Mod on or off with the *[Pulse On/Off]* key. When 'On', the carrier is controlled by the logic level applied to the Pulse Input socket mounted on the front panel. A logical '1' (a voltage between 3.5 and 5 V) allows Carrier Output, a logical '0' (a voltage between 0 and 1.0 V) suppresses it. Turning Pulse Mod off effectively applies a logical '1' allowing Carrier Output.

MODULATION ALC

The automatic levelling control (ALC) is used in conjunction with an external source and can be disabled when not required. To enable the ALC, proceed as follows:

(1) At the Sig Gen menu, press *[Select Source]*. The display will show the *Internal or External Source Selection Menu* (Fig. 3-1-8 or Fig. 3-1-10).

(2) If necessary press *[Select External]* to obtain the *External Source Selection Menu* (Fig. 3-1-10).

(3) Select the required external source from the options shown, e.g. *[Ext 1 ALC Coupling]* or *[Ext 2 ALC Coupling]*. The pictogram at the end of each line will change from a horizontal line to an arbitrary waveform symbol when the source is selected.

(4) Return to the Sig Gen menu by pressing [SIG GEN]. The legend *Ext Mod 1 (or 2) ALC coupled* appears at the bottom of the display.

(5) Apply a signal to the [EXT MOD 1] or [EXT MOD 2] input socket and vary the level. If the input applied to the external modulation socket is outside the ALC range (at least 0.7 to 1.4 V RMS) *HI* or *LO* will be indicated and an error message will be displayed at the top of the screen. If the level is within the required range, the arbitrary waveform symbol will appear alongside the modulation value.

MODULATION MODES

Two independent inputs on the front panel allow external modulation signals to be summed with signals from the internal oscillator and a second optional internal oscillator (if fitted). Thus up to four modulations may be available at one time. These can be combined to give single, dual, composite and dual composite modes.

Single

In the single mode, only one modulation can be active at any one time, and selecting another modulation cancels the first.

Dual

In the dual mode, a common carrier wave is modulated by two different types of modulation, e.g. one AM and one FM. Each type of modulation carries separate information.

Composite

This mode consists of two modulating channels with similar types of modulation, the effective modulation being the sum of the two waveforms e.g. FM1 + FM2. This mode cannot be used for pulse or wideband modulation.

Dual composite

This mode is similar to single composite with each of the two modulating channels being the sum of two sources, e.g. FM1 + FM2 and AM1 + AM2.

Modulation mode selection

In order to select a different modulation mode;

(1) Press [UTIL]. *Utilities Selection Menu 1* will appear on the display.

(2) Press *[Mod'n Mode]*. The display changes to show the four options. Press the required soft key.

(3) Press [SIG GEN] to return to the Sig Gen menu where the modulation mode and individual source parameters will be shown.

Selecting the required mode channel

(1) Select the required mode channel by pressing the relevant soft key, e.g. *[FM1]* or *[FM2]*. The box containing the parameters for the selected channel is now highlighted, see Fig. 3-1-11.

(2) At this point, the modulation frequency, deviation or depth can be altered. The source frequency can also be changed by pressing *[Source Freq:Fn]* and entering the value in the usual way.

(3) The source can be changed from internal to external or vice versa by pressing *[Select Source]* for the relevant source selection menu.

(4) When an internal source has been selected, its phase can be changed by pressing *[LF Phase]* and entering the required value. Where two internal modulation frequencies are active, the starting phase difference between the two signals can be set up and the phase angle is referred to the currently selected oscillator.

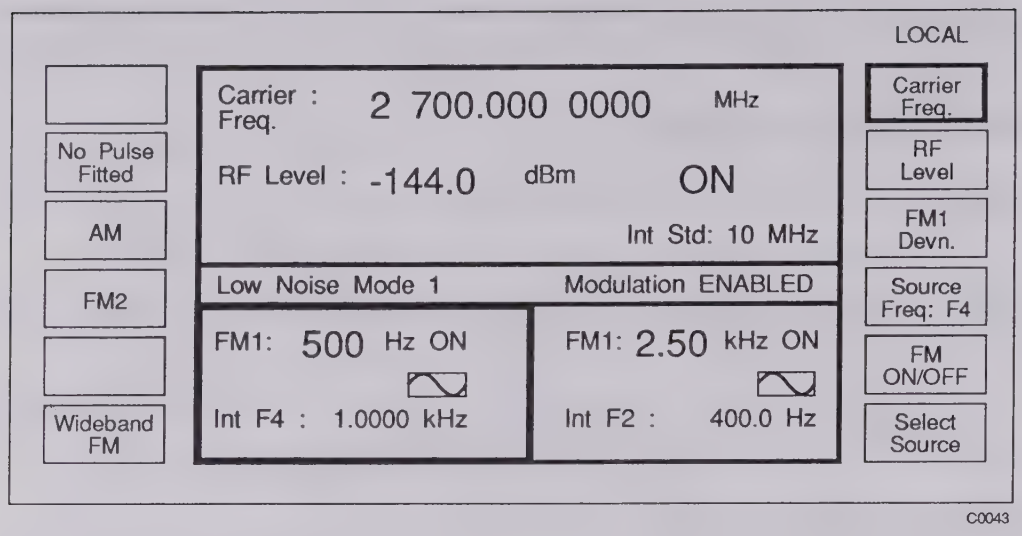


Fig. 3-1-11 Sig Gen menu with two modulation channels

Note...

Full information on the range of utilities can be found under 'UTILITIES'.

CONTINUOUS TONE SIGNALLING (CTCSS)

A CTCSS tone is any one of 32 standard sub-audible tones ranging from 67 Hz to 250.3 Hz and would generally be used in conjunction with an audible modulation signal in a composite modulation mode. The procedure for initiating these tones is as follows:

Tone selection

(1) At the Sig Gen menu, press *[Select Source]*.

(2) At the *Internal Source Selection Menu*, press *[CTCSS]*. The *Continuous Tone Selection Menu* is now displayed, see Fig 3-1-12.

(3) Key in the required tone number (0 to 15) and press [enter].

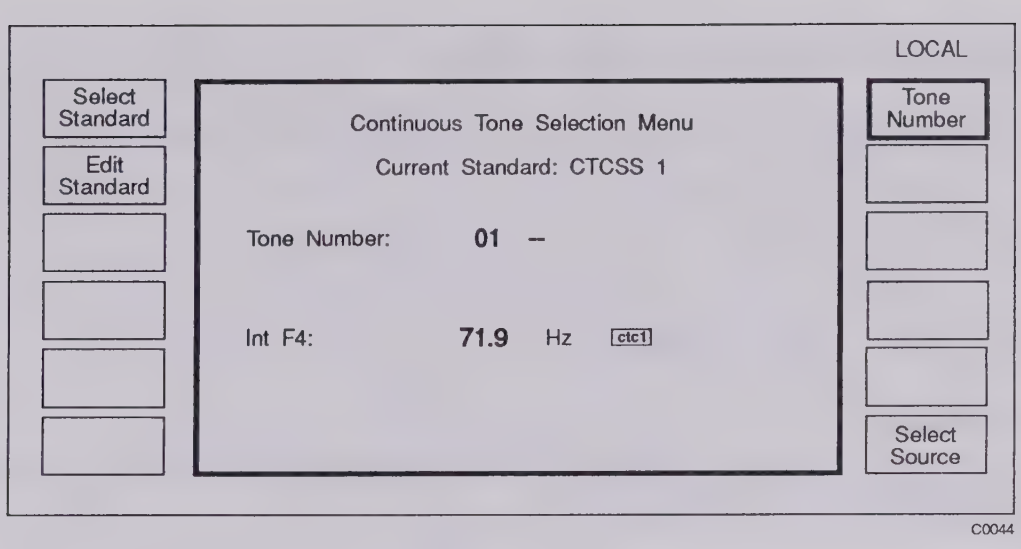


Fig. 3-1-12 Continuous tone selection menu

Selecting alternative tone standards

A list of the 16 tones of the current standard is available by pressing *[Select Standard]*. This action displays the *Tone Standard Selection Menu* with the current standard highlighted. To select from further lists of 16 tones, press *[CTCSS2]* or [USER]. The *Tone Standard Selection Menu* changes to show the new list.

Editing a tone standard

Pressing *[TEMP]* displays a further list of 16 tones set to the default value of 10 Hz. The standard can be edited by selecting *[Edit Standard]* from the menu in Fig. 3-1-12. This gives the *Continuous Tone Edit Utility* menu.

CTCSS 1, CTCSS 2 or USER can be be loaded to TEMP, which is a volatile store of 16 tones set at a default value of 10 Hz at switch on. Tones can then be changed by using *[Tone No]*, *[Tone Freq]*, *[Next Tone]* or *[Previous Tone]*. When the required changes have been made, the new standard can be saved by pressing *[Store to User]*. *USER* then becomes a user defined standard.

Note...

Selecting *[CTCSS1]*, *[CTCSS2]*, *[USER]* or *[TEMP]* from the *Tone Standard Selection Menu* causes the pictogram in the *Continuous Tone Selection Menu* and the *Internal Source Selection Menu* to change e.g. *ctc1*. The pictogram is repeated in the modulation section of the Sig Gen menu.

SIGNALLING (Sequential Calling Tones)

There are eight sequential calling tone standards available, each having 16 set tones, see Tone Standard Selection Menu, Fig. 3-1-16. They are, CCIR, EURO, DZVEI, ZVEI1, ZVEI2, EEA, EIA and NATEL. There is also provision for the user to define sets of user tones in USER1 and USER2. DTMF signalling tones can also be generated if the second modulation oscillator (option 001) is fitted.

Sequential calling tones are set up from a utility menu, Fig. 3-1-26, and are activated by pressing *[Send Tones]* which appears on the main menu after the tones have been set up. *[Send Tones]* also appears on the calling tones menu.

Tone selection

Pressing the *[Calling Tones]* soft key at *Utilities Selection Menu 1* calls up the *Sequential Calling Tones Utility* menu, see Fig. 3-1-13.

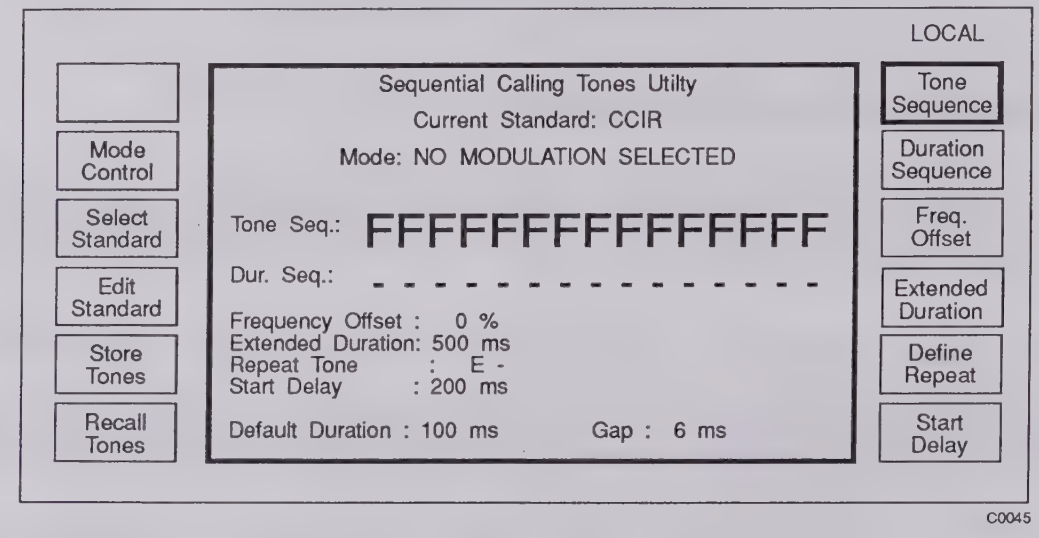


Fig. 3-1-13 Sequential calling tones utility menu

[Tone Sequence] Pressing this key causes hexadecimal data entry keys to appear at the right hand side of the menu. To change the sequence, enter the tone numbers via the digits 0-9 on the numerical keypad and the soft keys *[A]* to *[F]* and press [enter].

[Duration Sequence] Pressing this key causes *[Default Duration]* and *[Extended Duration]* to appear at the left hand side of the menu. Press either key in turn to set the duration of tones in the sequence. A dash (-) indicates the default duration and **E** indicates an extended duration. These two keys disappear when [enter] is pressed.

[Define Repeat] allows a repeat tone to be defined, by using the [A] to [F] keys and the keypad and pressing enter. For example, if the repeat tone is defined as tone C, the sequence 11111 will be sent as 1C1C1 so that the receiver decoders will sense a change in frequency at the start of each digit sent.

[Freq. Offset] This facility alters the nominal tone frequency by a set percentage (up to ±10%) for use in tolerance testing. To change the frequency offset value, select *[Freq. Offset]* and enter the new value on the key pad. Terminate with the [%] key.

[Store Tones] Up to 20 sequence set-ups can be stored. Use the keypad to enter the store location number and press [enter].

[Recall Tones] To recall a tone sequence, use the key pad to select the required store location and press [enter].

[Start Delay] The delay before the tone sequence starts and the gap between sequences can be adjusted by pressing this soft key, entering the required delay time on the keypad and pressing [ms].

[Mode Control] Pressing this enables the user to assign the calling tones to a selected type of modulation, see Fig. 3-1-15. Modulation, on the selected channel, is turned off when the tones are triggered and restored after the tones have been sent. Modulation on other channels is not affected by the calling tones and this allows sequential signalling tones to be combined with sub-audible tones. *[NO mod]* This option effectively inhibits sequential tones. The tone sequence can be sent between 1 and 9 times, set by *[No. of Repeats]*, every time the *[Send Tones]* key is pressed. Setting the number of repeats to 10 allows the tones to be sent continually under control of the *[Send Tones]*/*[Stop Tones]* key at the main menu.

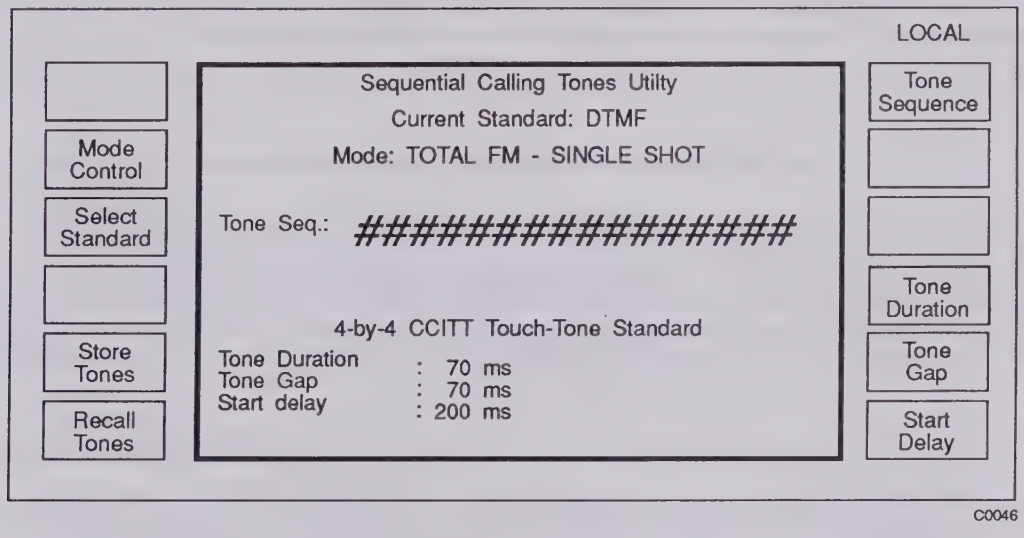


Fig. 3-1-14 Sequential Calling tones utility menu (DTMF mode)

On 2040 series fitted with the second modulation oscillator (option 001) the DTMF signalling capability is also provided. If this standard is selected then the main menu accessed after pressing *the [Calling Tones]* soft key at *Utilities Selection Menu 1* will be as shown above. The functions of the soft keys are as follows:

[Tone Sequence] Pressing this key allows a tone sequence to be set up using the digits 0-9 on the numerical keypad and the soft keys *[A]*, *[B]*, *[C]*, *[D]*, *[*]* and *[#]*. The sequence entry is terminated by pressing [enter].

[Tone Duration] The default duration of 70 ms for each tone in the sequence can be changed by pressing this key, entering the required duration value and pressing [ms].

[Tone Gap] The default gap duration of 70 ms between each tone in the sequence can be changed by pressing this key, entering the required gap length and pressing [ms].

[Start Delay] The delay before the tone sequence starts and the gap between sequences can be adjusted by pressing this soft key, entering the required delay time on the keypad and pressing [ms].

[Mode Control] Pressing this enables the user to assign the calling tones to a selected type of modulation, see Fig. 3-1-15. Modulation, on the selected channel, is turned off when the tones are triggered and restored after the tones have been sent. Modulation on other channels is not affected by the calling tones and this allows sequential signalling tones to be combined with sub-audible tones. *[NO mod]* This option effectively inhibits sequential tones. The tone sequence can be sent between 1 and 9 times, set by *[No. of Repeats]*, every time the *[Send Tones]* key is pressed. Setting the number of repeats to 10 allows the tones to be sent continually under control of the *[Send Tones]*/*[Stop Tones]* key at the main menu.

[Select Standard] Selection of alternative signalling standards is achieved by pressing this key to access the *Select Standard Menu.*

[Store Tones] Up to 20 sequence set-ups can be stored. Use the keypad to enter the store location number and press [enter].

[Recall Tones] To recall a tone sequence, use the key pad to select the required store location and press [enter].

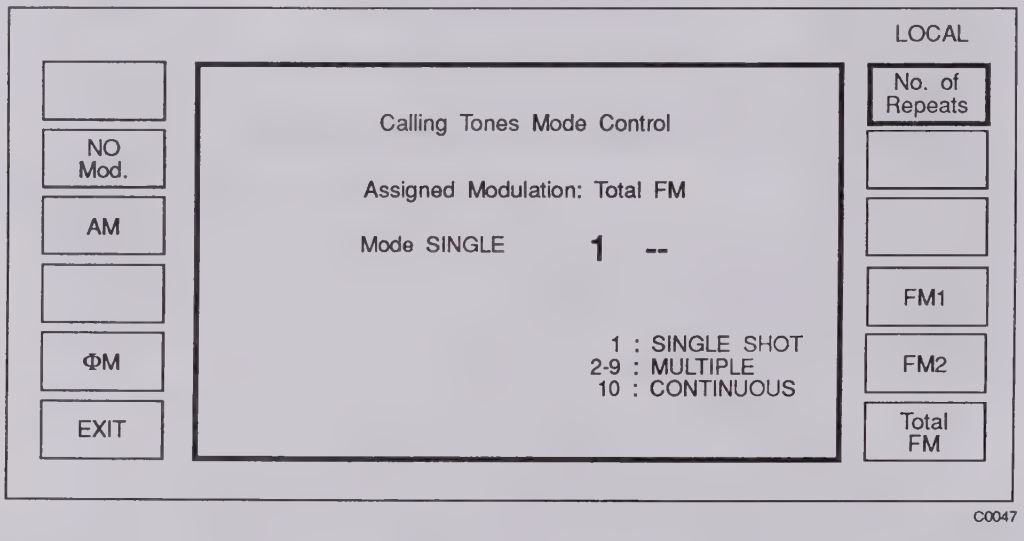


Fig. 3-1-15 Calling tones mode control menu (with [FM] selected)

Selecting alternative tone standards

The *[Select Standard]* key causes the *Tone Standard Selection Menu* to be displayed, see Fig. 3-1-16.

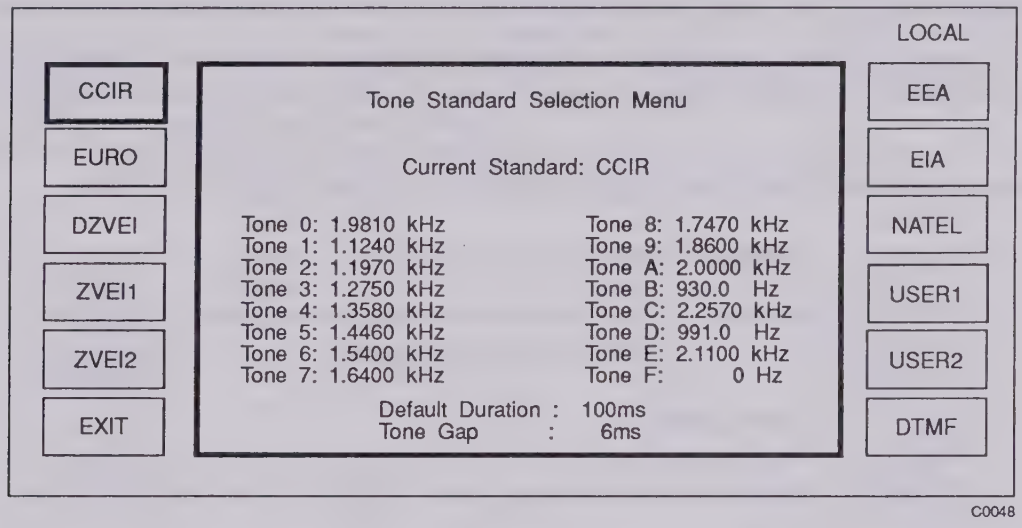


Fig. 3-1-16 Tone standard selection menu

The tone sequential standard to be used is selected by pressing the appropriate soft key. This menu also shows the frequency and timing characteristics for each tone in the standard. User 1 and User 2 are user defined tone standards stored in non-volatile memory. The *[DTMF]* softkey only appears on the display if the instrument is fitted with a second modulation oscillator (option 001 fitted). If only a single oscillator is fitted the *[DTMF]* key is left blank

Editing a tone standard

Pressing the *[Edit Standard]* key when in the *Sequential Calling Tones Utility* menu (Fig. 3-1-13) will produce the *Edit Sequential Tones* Utility, see Fig. 3-1-17, which allows a user defined tone system to be set up.

All editing is carried out in a tone standard called TEMP which is not stored beyond switch off. To ensure that the alterations are available for future use the newly defined tone standard must be saved to non-volatile storage in either USER1 or USER2.

The editing facility allows the user to define the frequency of each of the 16 tones in the system and to set the default duration of each tone in the sequence and the gap between tones (if any). All other settings are handled in the normal *Sequential Tones Utility* menu.

The currently selected tone standard may be copied into the TEMP working space using the top left soft key (shown *[CCIR to TEMP]* in Fig. 3-1-17) and often this is a convenient way to start, particularly when the user defined system is similar to one of the standard systems.

To edit the system in TEMP use *[Tone Number]* to select the number of the tone to be edited (0 to 15) and after pressing *[Tone Freq.]* enter the new frequency to be assigned to this tone number. Select other tones in the system by means to the *[Tone Number]* key or use the *[Next Tone]* and *[Previous Tone]* keys to step through the list. Enter the frequencies of the tones and then use *[Default Duration]* and *[Tone Gap]* to set the times in milliseconds for the default duration of each tone and the gap between each tone.

Finally store the user defined tone system parameters in USER1 or USER2 by pressing *[Store to USER1]* or *[Store to User2]*.

Note that when using the DTMF tone signalling capability no editing facility is provided. Changes to the default settings are made directly on the *Calling Tones Utility Menu.*

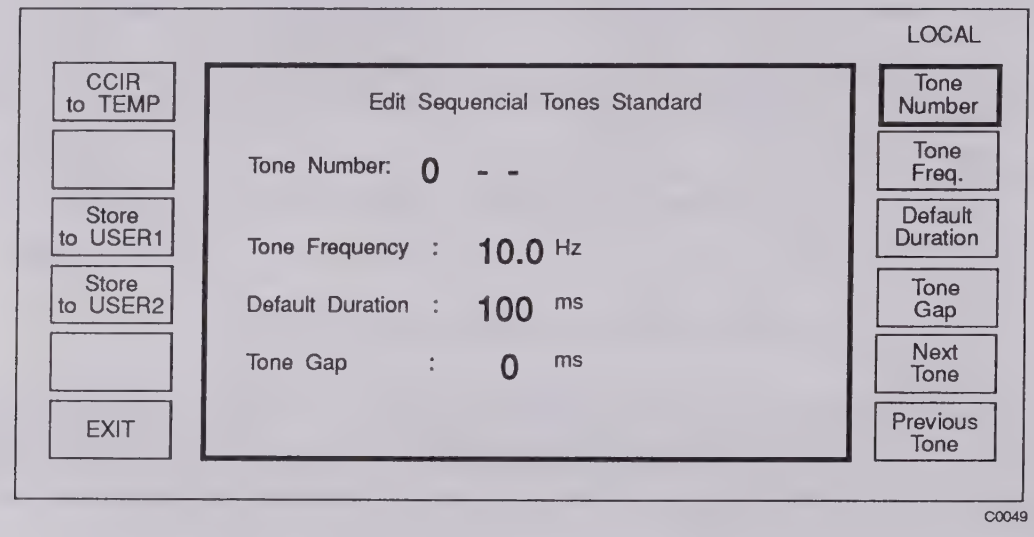


Fig. 3-1-17 Edit sequential tones standard menu

INCREMENTING (using Δ)

Displaying shifts

Press the [Δ] hard key. The total shift menu is displayed as shown in Fig. 3-1-18. This menu displays the difference between the current value and the keyed-in value. Parameters can be incremented or decremented by using the [⇑] or [⇓] key or the control knob, see 'Using the control knob' on Page 3-1-8. To cancel any changes made by the rotary control or the⇑/⇓ keys, press *[Return Value]*. This will restore the setting of the selected parameter to the keyed-in value, i.e. the indicated shift will return to zero. Pressing *[Transfer Value]* transfers the current value to the Sig Gen menu as the keyed in value.

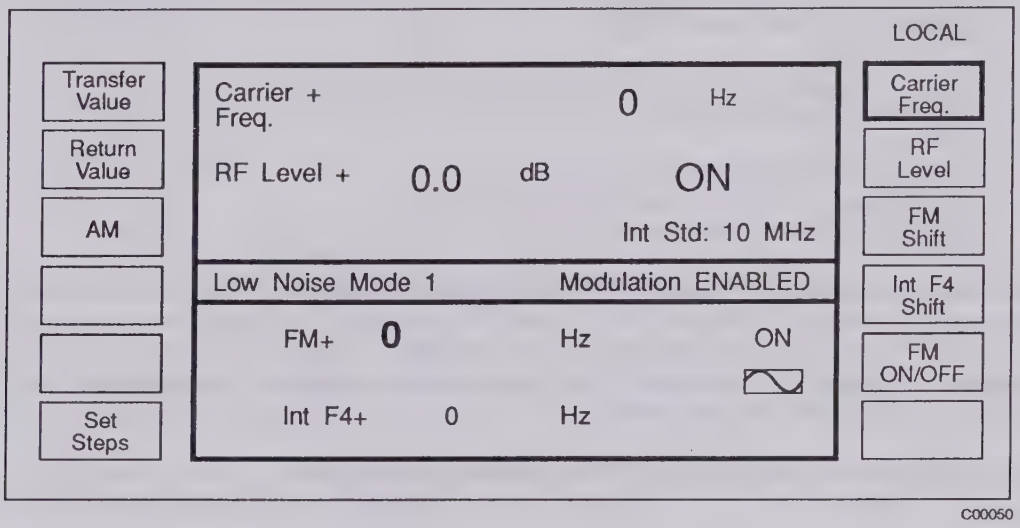


Fig. 3-1-18 Total shift menu

Setting increment values

(1) From the total shift menu select *[Set Steps]*. The screen shows the currently set step sizes.

(2) Select *[Carrier Step]*, enter the value on the key pad and press a terminator key. The step value will appear on the screen.

(3) Return to the main menu by pressing [SIG GEN].

(4) Using the ⇑/⇓ keys respectively will now increment or decrement the carrier frequency by the set value.

(5) *[RF Level Step]*, *[AM step]* and *[Source Step]* values can be entered in the same way.

Note...

Wideband FM and Pulse modulation parameters cannot be incremented in this manner.

SWEEP

The sweep capability allows the comprehensive testing of systems, as measurements at single points will not necessarily give an overall indication of the performance. The sweep function is specified by the following parameters:

- Start value
- Stop value
- Number of steps
- Time per step

Up to five individually adjustable markers may be set. Each marker can be turned on and off separately. Sweep functions available are:

- Carrier frequency with or without modulation (available in normal noise mode only)
- RF Level
- Internal modulation rate
- LF frequency (if in LF generator mode)
- LF level (if in LF generator mode).

The sweep can be operated in single shot or continuous modes with the start command triggered by a key press, an external pulse or GPIB control. Once started, the sweep can be stopped at any time when the display will indicate the current parameter value. The sweep can be used with oscilloscopes, X-Y display units and X-Y plotters by connecting the display unit X input to the SWEEP RAMP output on the rear panel.

A sweep routine is set up as described in the following paragraphs:

Sweep type

(1) Press the [SWEEP] hard key. The sweep parameters display, with soft key options, appears on the screen, see Fig. 3-1-19.

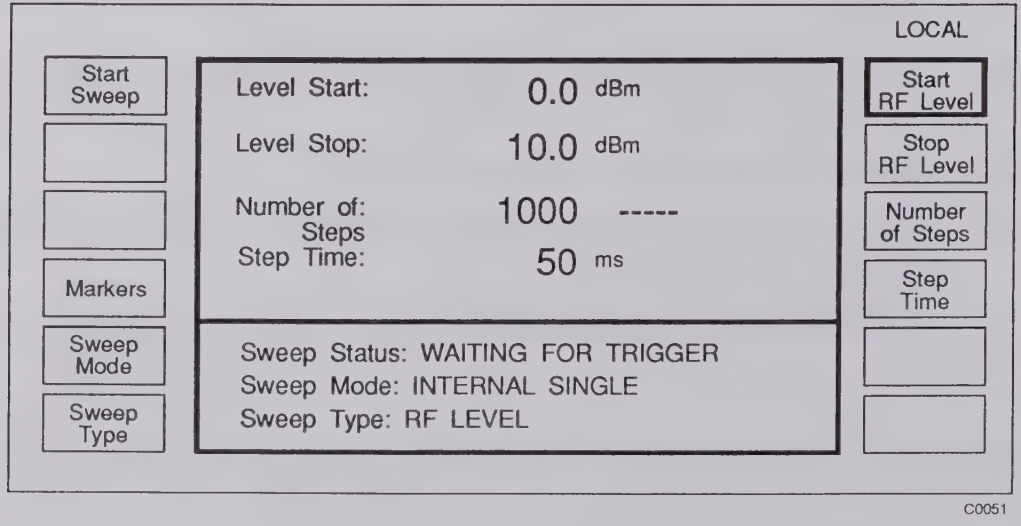


Fig. 3-1-19 Sweep parameters display

(2) Press *[Sweep Type]*. The *Sweep Type Menu* is displayed, see Fig. 3-1-20.

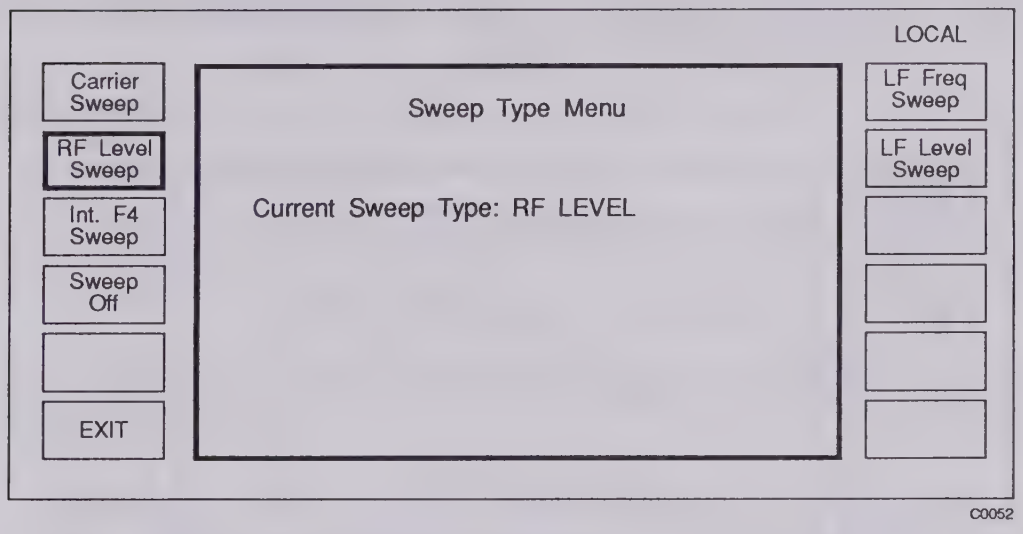


Fig. 3-1-20 Sweep type menu

The instrument must be in the LF generator mode before an LF frequency sweep and LF level sweep can be initiated.

The *[Carrier Sweep]* soft key only appears in the normal noise mode. In the two low noise modes this key is not present.

Modulation required during sweep should be entered before putting the instrument in the sweep mode.

(3) Select the required sweep type by pressing the appropriate soft key, e.g. *[Carrier Sweep]*. The Sweep Type screen changes to confirm the selection.

(4) Press [*EXIT*] or [SWEEP] to return to the sweep parameters display.

Sweep mode

(1) At the sweep parameters menu, press *[Sweep Mode]*. The *Sweep Trigger Mode Menu* is displayed, see Fig. 3-1-21.

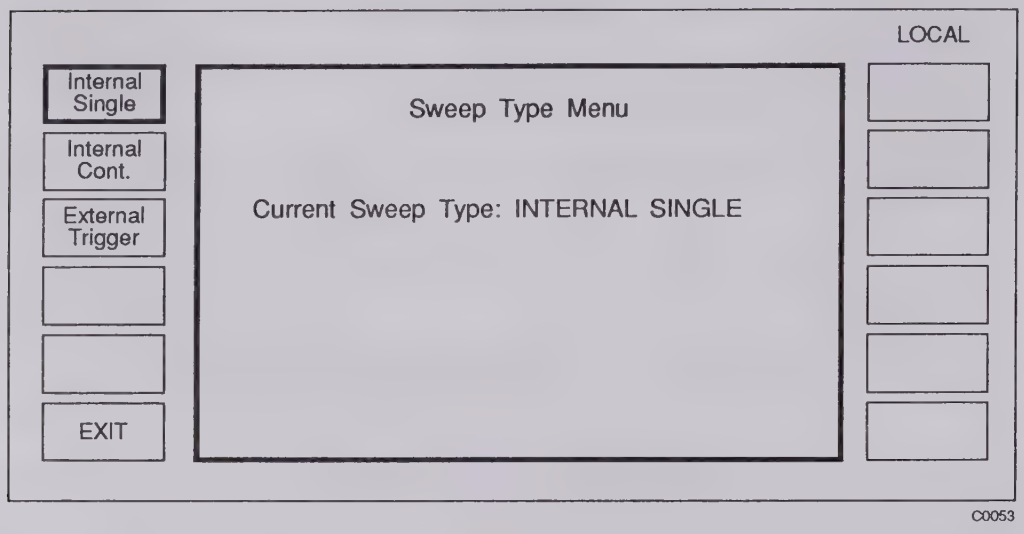


Fig. 3-1-21 Sweep trigger mode menu

(2) Select the sweep mode, *[Internal Single]*, *[Internal Cont.]*, or *[External Trigger]*.

(3) Press *[EXIT]* to return to the sweep parameters display menu.

(4) If *[External trigger]* is selected, press [UTIL], select *[Utils. Menu 1]* and from this menu press *[External Trigger]*. The *External Trigger Selection Menu* will be displayed. Then press [SWEEP] to return to the Sweep Parameters display.

Start value

(1) Select the appropriate soft key to enter the start value, e.g. *[Start Freq]*.

(2) Enter the required start value via the numerical key pad and the appropriate terminator key.

Stop value

(1) Select the appropriate soft key to enter the stop value, e.g. *[Stop Freq]*.

(2) Enter the required stop value via the numerical key pad and the appropriate terminator key.

When carrier frequency parameters are entered, the instrument calculates all the individual step values together with any level and modulation correction factors. While this process is taking place, the sweep status line changes to indicate '*CALCULATING SWEEP*'.

Number of steps

(1) Select *[Number of Steps]*.

(2) Enter the number of steps via the numerical key pad and the [GHz/V/enter] terminator key.

Note...

If an inappropriate number of steps is selected, the instrument will automatically choose a more reasonable value. The number of steps available depends on the operating mode and the maximum values are:

250	for carrier frequency with FM, ΦM or Wideband FM enabled.
1,000	for carrier frequency without FM, ΦM or Wideband FM enabled.
10,000	for RF level, RF modulation frequency, LF frequency and LF level.

Step time

(1) Select *[Step Time]*.

(2) Enter the step time via the numerical key pad and the [MHz/mV/ms] terminator key.

Markers

A facility exists for producing markers, controlled by the Markers Menu, see Fig. 3-1-22.

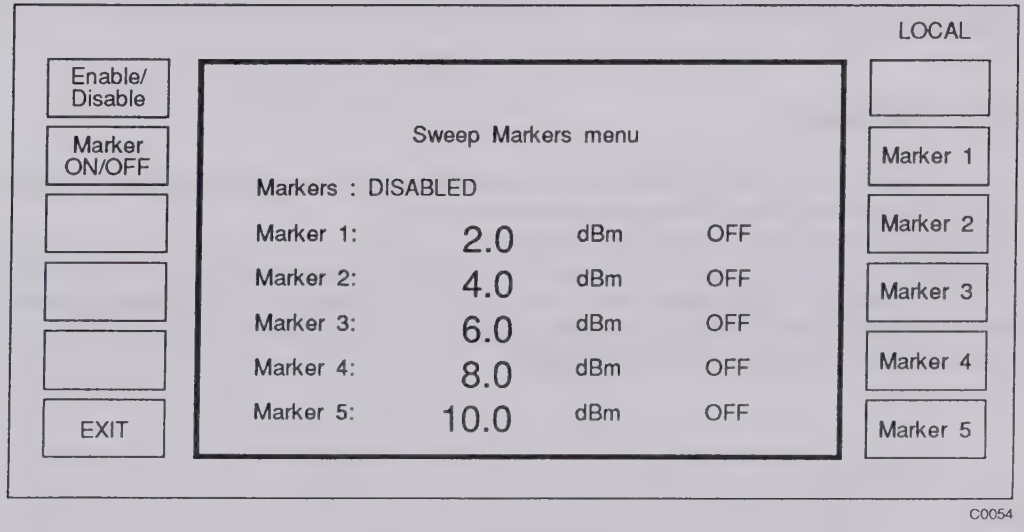


Fig. 3-1-22 Markers Menu

To set a marker, press one of the marker soft keys e.g. *[Marker 3]*, enter the required value on the key pad and terminate with the appropriate units hard key. Turn the marker ON using the *[Marker ON/OFF]* key. When all markers have been entered use the *[Enable/Disable]* key to activate the marker output on the rear panel. The marker output produces a positive going pulse with a duration of one sweep step when the sweep passes a marker value.

Starting the sweep

From the sweep parameters menu, press *[Start Sweep]*. The single sweep status line display changes from *WAITING FOR TRIGGER* to *SWEEPING* and a solid bar increments to show the sweep progression, see Fig. 3-1-23.

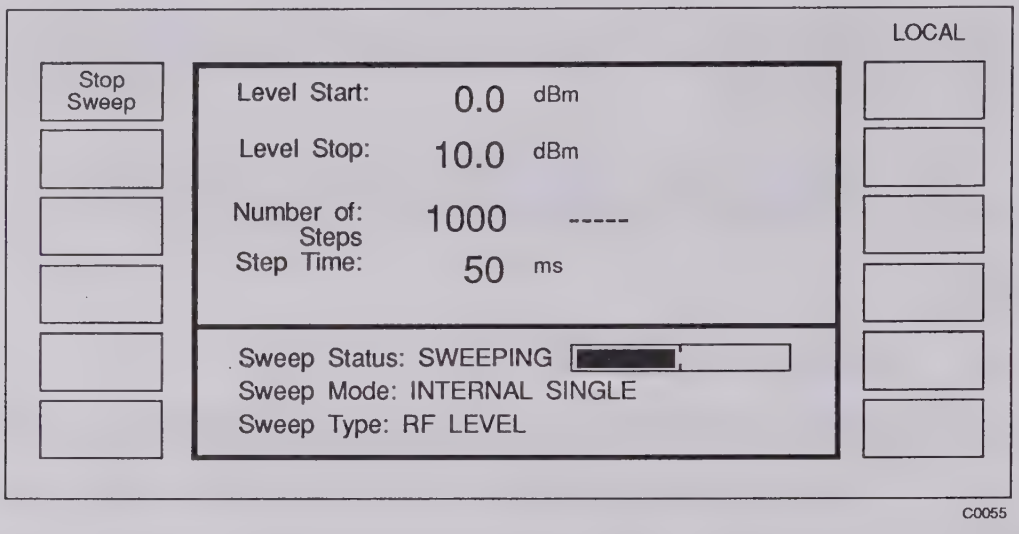


Fig. 3-1-23 Sweep in progress

Note ...

When the sweep is in progress, all the hard keys are disabled and *[Stop Sweep]* is the only active soft key.

Stopping the sweep

Press *[Stop Sweep]*. The sweep stops and the menu presents the opportunity to press:-
[Reset Sweep] to change the sweep parameters, or
[Continue Sweep] to continue the sweep, or
[Transfer] to transfer the current value of the swept parameter as the last keyed in value in the [SIG GEN] or [LF](*[LF Gen]*) mode, see Figs. 3-1-24 and 3-1-25. When the sweep is in the paused state, the ⇑ and ⇓ keys can be used to step the parameter up or down. The sweep can then be continued by pressing *[Continue Sweep]*.

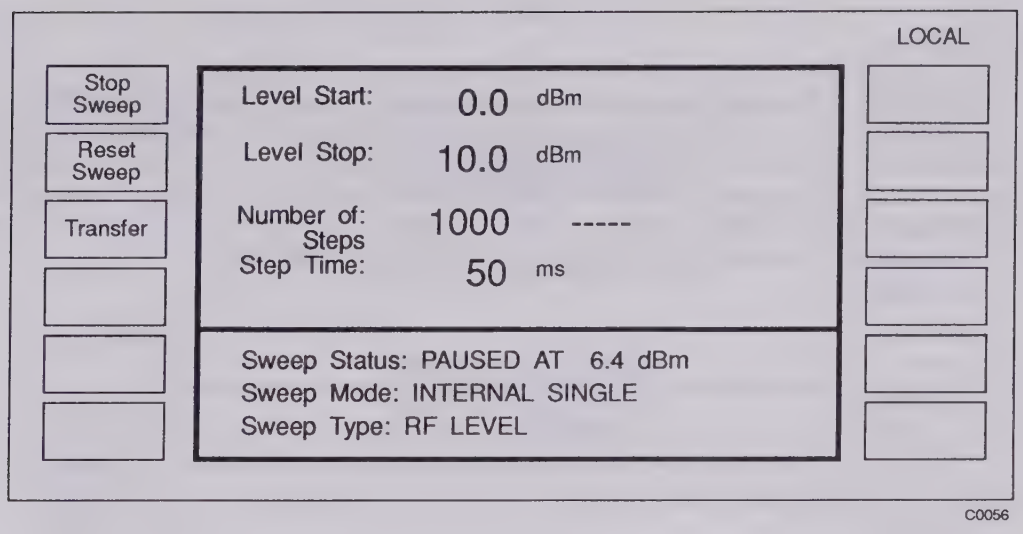


Fig. 3-1-24 Sweep stopped

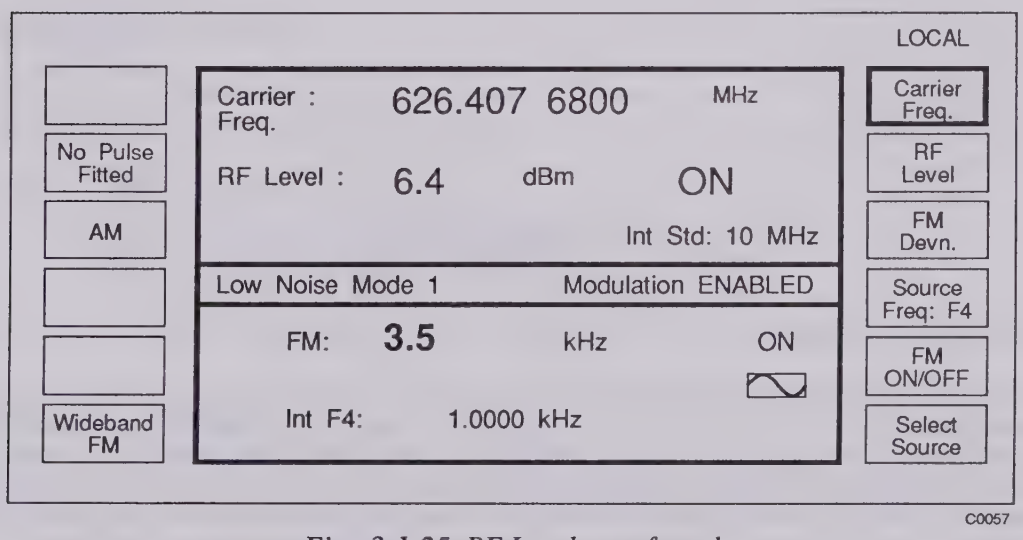


Fig. 3-1-25 RF Level transferred

UTILITIES

The utilities options are accessed from two primary menus. Pressing the [UTIL] hard key from any menu causes the *Utilities Selection Menu 1* to appear on the display, see Fig. 3-1-26, unless the user is in a sub-menu of *Utilities Selection Menu 2*, in which case pressing [UTIL] will cause *Utilities Selection Menu 2* to be displayed, see Fig. 3-1-29. To obtain *Utilities Selection Menu 2* from *Utilities Selection Menu 1*, press *[Utils Menu 2]*. To return to a main menu from any level in the utilities hierarchy, press one of the hard keys.

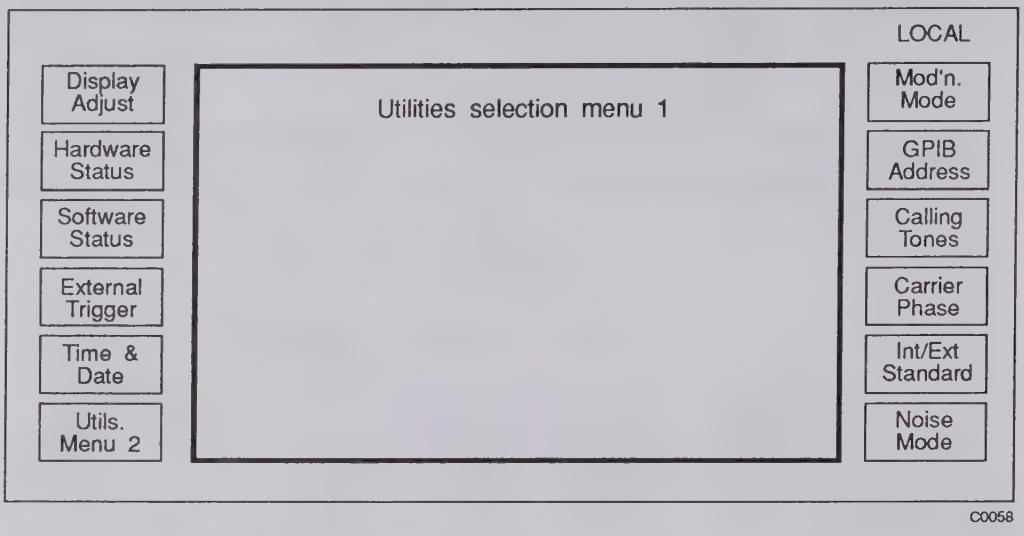


Fig. 3-1-26 Utilities selection menu 1

Adjusting the display

To adjust the display, press *[Display Adjust]*. The *Display Adjust* menu is displayed on the screen, see Fig. 3-1-27. The backlight, which is on when the instrument is switched ON, can be toggled ON or OFF using the *[Display On/Off]* key, and when ON can be varied in brightness by *[Dim]*, *[Medium 1]*, *[Medium 2]* and *[Bright]*. Contrast is adjusted with the control knob. Once adjusted, the LCD setting can be stored in the the non-volatile memory by pressing *[Save LCD setting]*. The instrument always activates the backlighting whenever it is switched on.

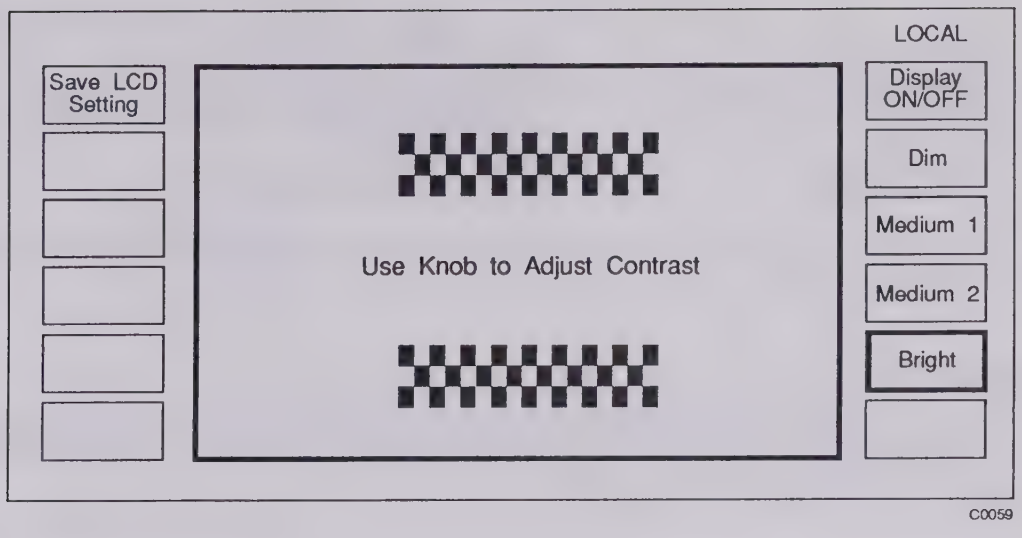


Fig. 3-1-27 Display adjust menu

Hardware information

To obtain a description of the instrument hardware, press *[Hardware Status]* and the following information is displayed:

Instrument type (e.g. *2041*)
Serial no. (e.g. *1543256/045*)
Options fitted (e.g. *SECOND LF OSC.*)
Attenuator type and serial number.

For attenuator calibration information, refer to the Service Manual.

Software information

To obtain a description of the instrument software, press *[Software Status]* and the following information is displayed:

Software Version Number e.g. 2.001
Part number e.g. *44533-366*
GPIB address e.g. *07*

External trigger

To use the external trigger facility, press *[External Trigger]*. The display will change to show the External Trigger Selection Menu which has the following options for selecting the function of the SWEEP TRIGGER socket on the rear panel:

[Sweep Start]	Starts the external sweep.
[Sweep Step]	Goes to next step of external sweep.
[Send Seq Tones]	Equivalent to *[Send Tones]* on main menu.
[Recall Up]	Recall next store.
[Recall Down]	Recall previous store.
[No Ext. Trigger]	Trigger ignored (default).

A switch closure or voltage transition from +5 V to 0 V applied to the rear panel socket initiates the trigger action.

Time and date

Press *[Time and Date]* and the screen shows the current time, date and day of the week. The time shown does not change during display. The clock is powered by a rear panel battery, see Chap. 2, 'BATTERY REPLACEMENT'.

Setting the modulation mode

Press *[Mod'n Mode]* to display the *Modulation Mode Selection Menu*, choose the type of modulation required by pressing *[Single]*, *[Dual]*, *[Comp]* or *[Dual Comp]* see Page 3-1-17, 'Modulation mode selection'.

Setting the GPIB address

Press *[GPIB Address]* to display the *GPIB Address Change Menu*. To change the address, enter the address, in the range 0-30, via the numerical key pad and press [enter]. The data is then saved automatically in the non-volatile memory. For information on operating the instrument via the GPIB, refer to Chapter 3-2.

Sequential calling tones

Sequential calling tones are set up from a utility menu, Fig. 3-1-26, and are activated by pressing *[Send Tones]* which appears on the main menu after the tones have been set up. *[Send Tones]* also appears on the calling tones menu. Pressing the *[Calling Tones]* soft key at *Utilities Selection Menu 1* calls up the *Sequential Calling Tones Utility* menu, see 'SIGNALLING'.

Carrier phase adjustment

Pressing [Carrier Phase] displays the Carrier Phase Control Menu. To advance or retard the carrier phase (with respect to its current phase) in steps of $\pi/128$ radians, approximately 1.4°, rotate the control knob clockwise to advance the phase and counter-clockwise to retard the phase.

Selection of frequency standard

Pressing *[Int/Ext Standard]* changes the menu to display the *Frequency Standard Selection Menu* which has the following options:

1 MHz Int. Std.
5 MHz Int. Std.
10 MHz Int. Std.
1 MHz Ext. Std.
5 MHz Ext. Std.
10 MHz Ext. Std.

If the internal standard is selected, it is available as an output at the selected frequency on the rear panel. Selecting an external option enables the instrument to accept a standard from an external source at that frequency. These settings are saved in the non-volatile memory.

Noise Mode Selection

The 2040 series of signal generators have three noise modes. The two low noise modes (Low Noise Mode 1 and Low Noise Mode 2) provide the lowest levels of SSB phase noise and residual FM whilst the normal noise mode allows the instrument to operate with the widest range of modulation capabilities. The capabilities of the different modes are as follows:

Low Noise Mode 1

In this mode the 2040 series offer the lowest level of noise with a restricted FM deviation capability and a reduced AM bandwidth. Phase modulation is not available and the carrier sweep capability is not provided. This mode is suitable for a wide range of applications where relatively low modulating frequencies are used.

Low Noise Mode 2

Compared with Low Noise Mode 1, Noise Mode 2 provides a wider AM bandwidth with a slightly higher level of noise. This mode should be used when full AM performance is required with good noise performance.

Normal Noise Mode

In the normal mode the 2040 series offer a level of performance equivalent to the 2030 series. Full FM, ΦM and AM capabilities are available and the full range of sweep facilities are implemented.

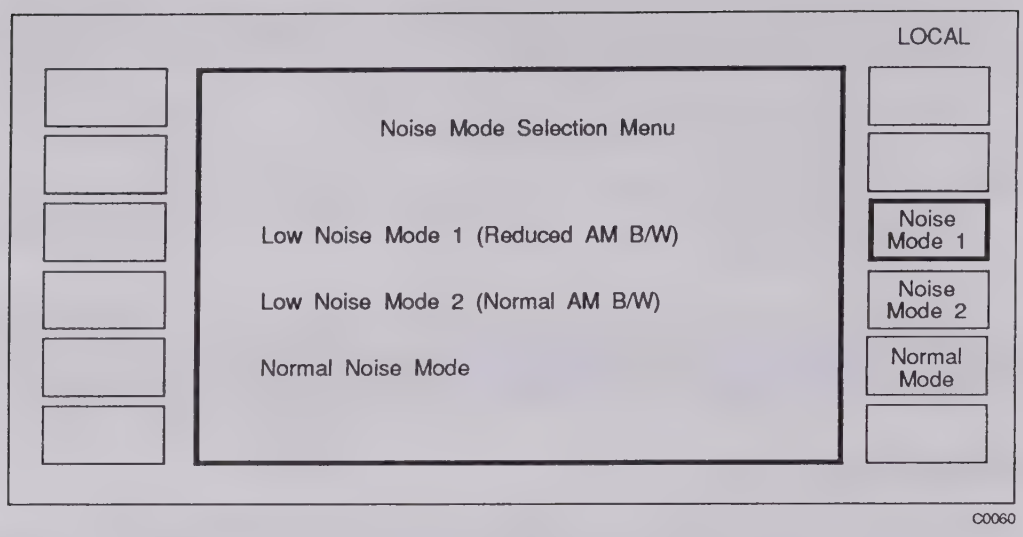


Fig. 3-1-28 Noise Mode Selection Menu

Press the *[Noise Mode]* soft key on the *Utilities Selection Menu 1* and in the *Noise Mode Selection Menu* press the relevant soft key to select the desired operating mode.

Selection Menu 2

Press *[Utils Menu 2]* from *Utilities Selection Menu 1*. The display now changes to show *Utilities Selection Menu 2*, see Fig. 3-1-29. This menu allows access to the protected data. Utilities on this menu have either 1st or 2nd level protection.

If the instrument is locked, the appropriate level must be unlocked otherwise the utility will only be usable in a read only mode. To change parameters, the function must be unlocked. The procedure is:

[UTIL] ⇒ *[Utils. Menu 2]* ⇒ *[Lock & Unlock]* ⇒ *Function Unlocking Utility* menu ⇒ *[Unlock Level 1]* or, for servicing, *[Unlock Level 2]*.

The correct password must be entered. Many of these activities are intended for use in servicing and are described in the Service Manual.

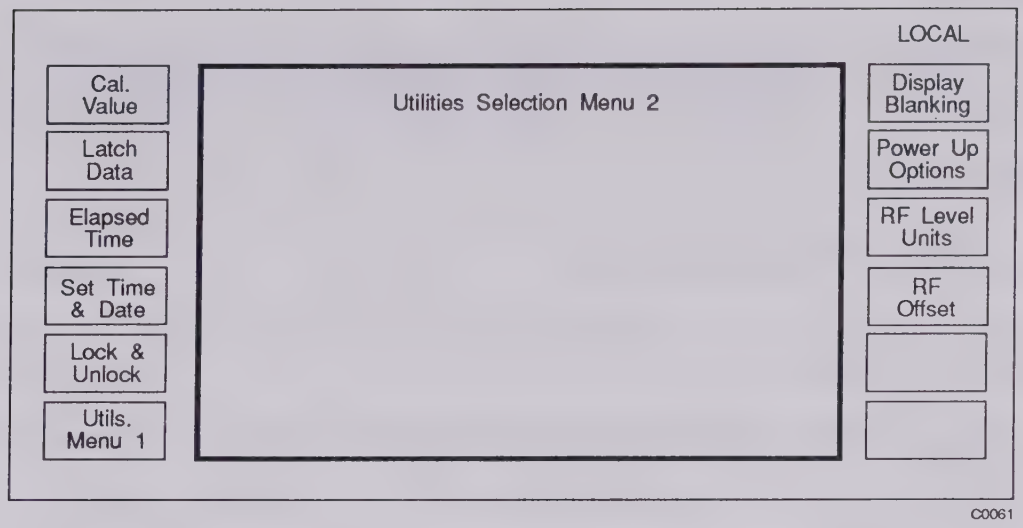


Fig. 3-1-29 Utilities Selection Menu 2

Calibration

Pressing *[Cal. Value]* brings the *Calibration Utilities Menu* to the display, see Fig. 3-1-30. This menu shows when the last complete check was made and when the next calibration check is due. It also shows the date on which the individual items were adjusted. It is possible to inspect the calibration value of these items but calibration cannot be carried out unless the protection facility is unlocked at Level 2. Full details regarding calibration can be found in the Service Manual.

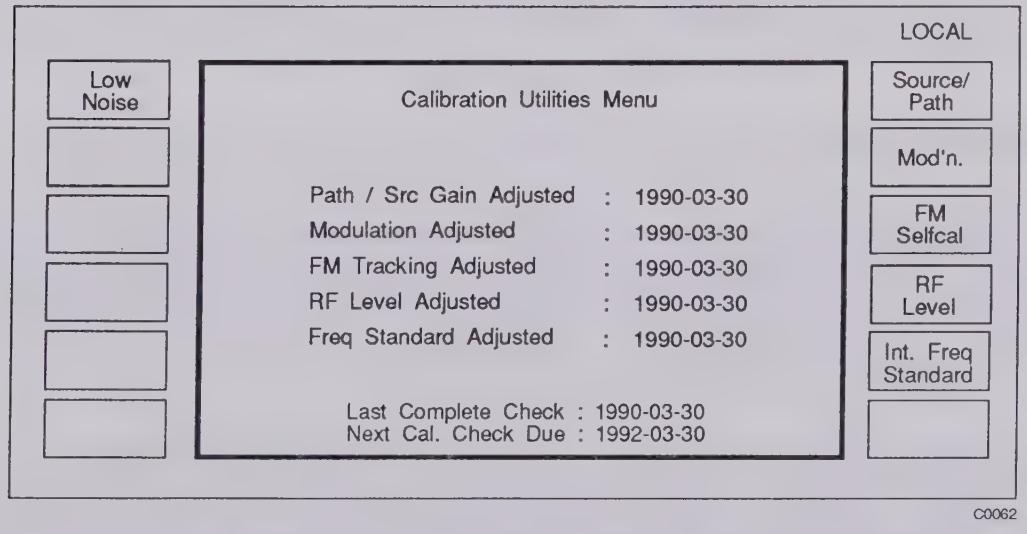


Fig. 3-1-30 Calibration Utilities Menu

Latch data

The latch data menu is intended for use as a diagnostic aid by allowing data to be sent to latches within the instrument. For further information consult the Service Manual.

Elapsed time

Pressing *[Elapsed time]* displays the number of operating hours which have elapsed since the timer was reset and the date of the reset.

Set time and date

To set the time and the date, the instrument must be unlocked to Level 2, see Service Manual for further information.

Locking and unlocking

Press *[Lock & Unlock]*. When Level 1 and Level 2 are both locked, the menu displays three soft keys:

Unlock Level 1
Unlock Level 2
Serial No. Set

Press *[Unlock Level 1]* and the message *Enter 4 Digit Password*: will appear on the display. Level 1 is unlocked by entering the 4 digits on the key pad and pressing [enter]. The menu will change and two soft keys, *[Lock level 1]* and *[Lock keyboard]*, will appear on the left hand side. The default password is 1234. If this password is not recognised by the instrument, then the password has been changed by your calibration/repair department personnel who should be consulted for further information. *[Unlock Level 2]* is only used during servicing. Refer to the Service Manual for details.

Keyboard locking

Unlock to Level 1, see Pages 3-1-36, 'Selection Menu 2' and 3-1-38, 'Locking and Unlocking'. Keyboard operation is disabled by pressing *[Lock Keyboard]*. The instrument automatically returns to the main menu which indicates the locked status by displaying a key shaped icon in the top left-hand corner of the display. The keyboard can be re-enabled by entering the 4 digit password for Level 1 using the key pad and pressing *[enter]*. The keyboard status is saved in the non-volatile memory.

Display blanking

To prevent sensitive data from being displayed, the 2040 series Signal Generators include a display blanking facility. This allows various parts of the display to be replaced by a series of dashes so that values entered by the user or recalled from the memory will not be visible. The instrument must be unlocked to Level 2 to enable or disable this facility. Consult the Service Manual for further information.

Power up options

Unlock to Level 1, see pages 3-1-36, 'Selection Menu 2' and 3-1-38, 'Locking and unlocking'. Two options are available by pressing *[Power Up Options]* at *Utilities Selection Menu 2*. These options are *[Factory]* and *[Memory]*. When *[Factory]* is pressed, the factory set power up state is recalled. Pressing *[Memory]* causes *[Memory Number]* to appear at the right hand side of the menu. To change the power up state of the instrument to a particular setting, enter the memory number of the full store on the key pad and press *[enter]*.

RF level units

With the instrument unlocked to Level 1, pressing [RF Level Units] changes the menu as shown in Fig. 3-1-31.

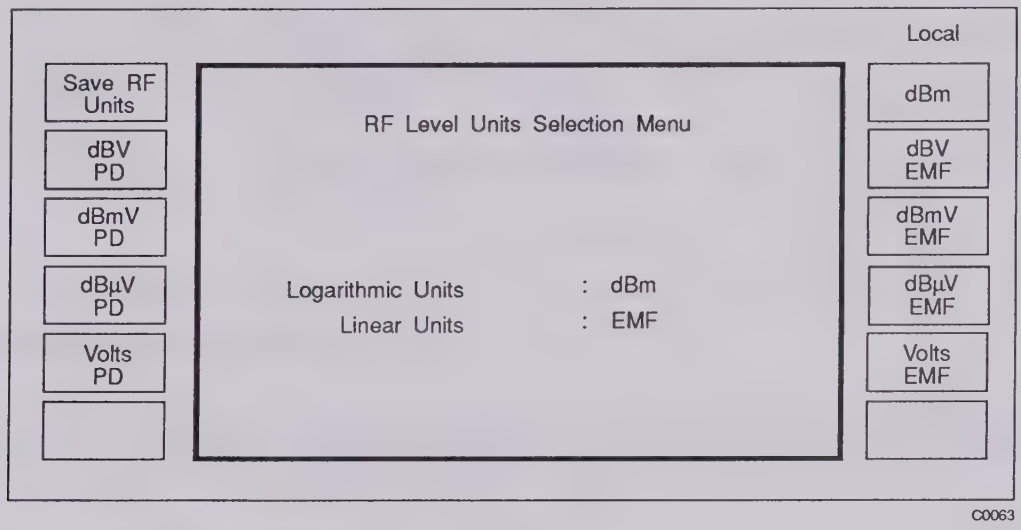


Fig. 3-1-31 RF Level Units Selection Menu

The RF level units as shown on the Sig Gen menu can be altered at the *RF Level Units Selection Menu*. A linear unit, EMF or PD, is in use when the [V], [mV] or [µV] hard keys are pressed. When the [dB] key is pressed, the unit shown at the display will be a logarithmic one, dBm or dB relative to a volt, millivolt or microvolt, EMF or PD. To change the units from dBm to dBmV EMF, press the soft key next to the unit required, i.e. *[dBV EMF]*. The selected units should then be saved to the non-volatile memory using the *[Save RF Units]* key.

RF offset

To compensate for cable or switching losses or to standardize a group of instruments so that they give identical measurements, the RF output level can be offset by up to ±2 dB. This is done by selecting *[Offset Value]* and either keying in the value or making the adjustment with the control knob. A separate offset can be set for the carrier frequency range 10 kHz to 337.5 MHz and each octave above this. Offsets can be turned on or off individually using the *[Offset ON/OFF]* key or all offsets can be turned on or off via the *[Enable/Disable]* key. With the instrument unlocked to Level 1, see Page 3-1-38, 'Locking and unlocking', pressing *[RF Offset]* produces the layout for the soft keys shown in Fig. 3-1-32

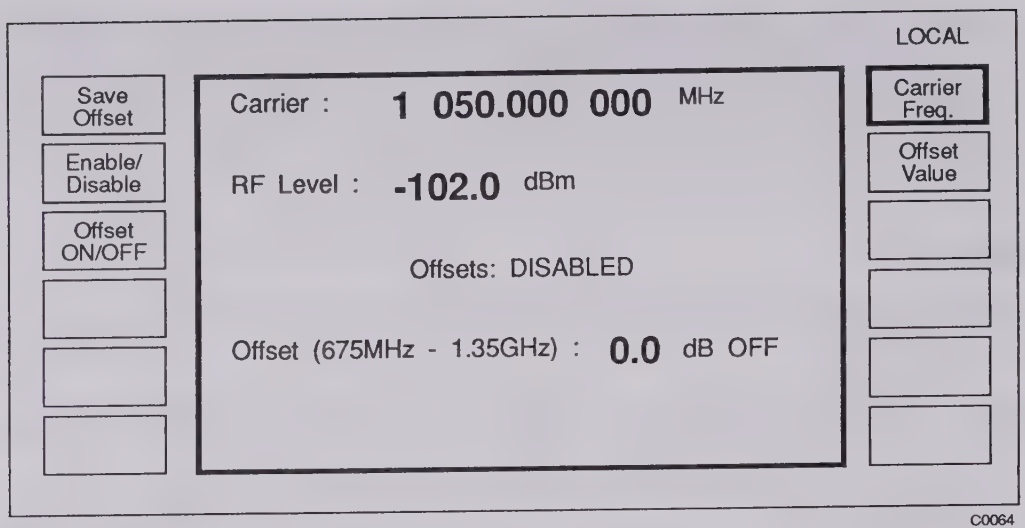


Fig. 3-1-32 RF offset adjustment menu

LOW FREQUENCY OPERATION

The instrument has two modes of LF operation. The LF output can be used either as a modulation signal monitor or as an independent low frequency generator. Pressing [LF] displays either the *LF Monitor Menu* or the *LF Generator Menu*, depending on which mode was last selected.

LF monitor

The left hand side of the LF Monitor Menu, varies according to the modulation mode; single, composite, dual or dual composite. In each case the right hand side is occupied by a single soft key, *[LF Gen.]*.

TABLE 3-1-1
LIST OF AVAILABLE SOFTKEYS FOR DIFFERENT MODULATION MODES

Single	Composite	Dual	Dual Composite
Mod. Drive Mod. Source	Mod. Drive Mod. 1 Source Mod. 2 Source	AM Drive AM Source - FM/ΦM Drive FM/ΦM Source -	AM Drive AM 1 Source AM 2 Source FM/ΦM Drive FM/ΦM 1 Source FM/ΦM 2 Source

Modulation source monitoring

Internal sources only may be monitored. To monitor a modulating signal source, press the appropriate key. The source monitor level and the source information appear on the display. The modulating signal output is fed to the LF OUTPUT socket at a fixed level of 1 V.

Modulation drive monitoring

Modulation drive monitoring is intended for the user to monitor complex modulating signals from both internal and external sources. To monitor a modulation drive, press the appropriate key. The LF Monitor Level and the selected drive are displayed.

When the summed AM drive signal is selected, a signal which is the sum of both AM channels is fed to the LF OUTPUT socket, if in a composite or dual composite mode. The LF level function controls the output level at 100% depth, therefore the actual output voltage depends on the modulation depth. If AM is turned off, the associated LF output is removed.

The summed FM/ΦM drive signal is also fed to the LF OUTPUT socket. The signal is the sum of both FM/ΦM channels. The FM drive signal at the monitored point is nominally 1 V but varies over a range of approximately 3 dB (except at deviation values below about 1 kHz) depending on the set modulation and the carrier frequency selected. If FM/ΦM is turned off, the LF signal is removed. If one component of a composite modulation setting is turned off, the component which is left on remains at its original level.

Note...

Wideband FM and Pulse modulating signals are not accessible via the monitor mode.

Use as an independent LF generator

To use the instrument as an independent LF generator, select *[LF Gen.]* at the *LF Monitor Menu*. The *LF Generator Menu* appears on the display as shown in Fig. 3-1-33.

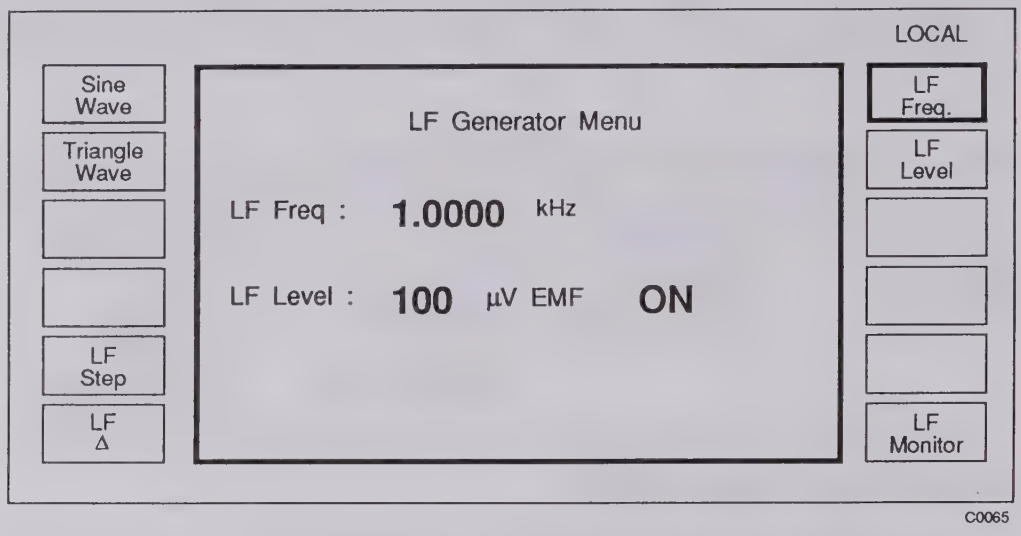


Fig. 3-1-33 LF Generator Menu

In this mode, one internal oscillator must be used exclusively for this task. Consequently if only one oscillator is fitted, no internal modulation is available to the signal generator while the LF generator is in use. If a second oscillator is fitted, only one is available to the signal generator.

LF frequency and LF level are adjusted by pressing the appropriate key and entering the value via the numerical keypad and pressing [enter]. To set step values, press *[LF Step]* for the *LF Step Menu*. *[Freq. Step]* or *[Level Step]* can be selected and the values entered as before. To display the *LF Total Shift Menu*, press *[LF Δ]*.

To regain the oscillator as a modulation source, select the monitor mode.

Note...

The LF output is entered as V/mV/µV representing the open circuit voltage fed to a high impedance, but the steps are entered in dB and the control knob has a fixed resolution of 0.1 dB.

MEMORY

Pressing the [MEM] hard key causes the store/recall menu, Fig. 3-1-34, to be displayed. There are four types of store, full, partial, carrier frequency and sweep. Provision is made for an option not to recall the carrier frequency for full and partial stores. This allows one carrier freqency to be used with a series of stored settings. Pressing *[Inhibit ON/OFF]* turns the option ON and OFF. The state of the option is indicated on the display.

To prevent the accidental overwriting of memory contents, a store protection facility is provided. If this feature is enabled, the screen legend will indicate *'Store Protect: ON'* and the store key legends at the left of the screen will not appear.

Note ...

Sequential calling tone sequences can be stored from the *Sequential Calling Tones Utility* menu. There is provision for storing up to 20 tone sequences.

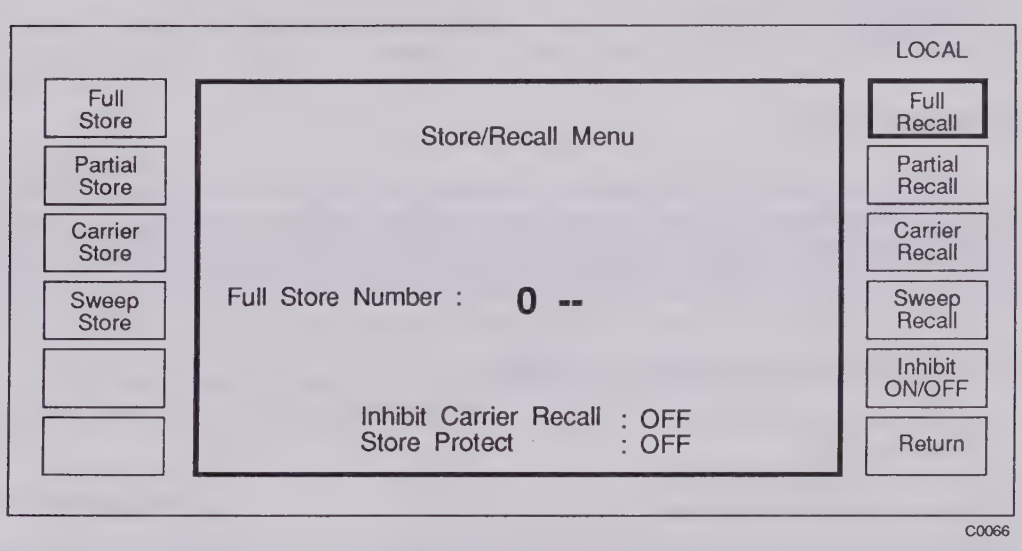


Fig. 3-1-34 Store/Recall menu

Full store/recall

Selecting *[Full Store]* enables the storage of a complete instrument setting, i.e. carrier frequency, RF level, modulations and their increments, ON/OFF and source information. Also stored are all 6 modulation oscillator frequencies, plus one increment, and the LF Generator/Monitor setting. *[Inhibit Carrier]* provides the option not to recall the carrier frequency setting. There are 50 locations (numbered 0 to 49) for full storage and full recall. A further location (50) allows the factory default settings to be recalled. This memory cannot be written to by the user. The factory default settings are as described under *RST or Page 3-2-5.

A Full Store contains the following information:

Carrier frequency setting
Carrier frequency step size
RF level setting
RF level step size
All modulation settings
All modulation step sizes
Modulation mode and status
All six internal oscillator frequency settings
The modulation frequency step size
LF Generator frequency setting
LF Generator frequency step size
LF Generator level setting
LF Generator level step size
LF Monitor settings
Display blanking settings
Noise mode.

Partial store/recall

This is a less comprehensive store of only those parameters which currently affect the RF output; carrier frequency, RF level, modulations in use (without increments), ON/OFF and source information and the two modulation oscillator frequencies in use. As with the full store, the option not to recall the carrier frequency is provided. There are 50 locations (numbered 0 to 49) for partial storage.

A Partial Store contains the following information:

Carrier frequency setting
RF level setting
The active modulation settings
Modulation mode and status
The frequency of the active modulation frequencies
Either the LF Generator frequency and level setting or the LF Monitor setting (depending on which mode is selected).
Noise mode

Carrier store/recall

The carrier frequency store has 100 locations (numbered 0 to 99) for the storage of carrier frequency only. This store can be used in conjunction with the full and partial stores to apply a set of test conditions to a range of frequencies.

Sweep store/recall

The sweep store has 20 locations (numbered 0 to 19) for the storage of complete sets of sweep parameters.

Note...

Sweep parameters can be stored or recalled whether the instrument is in sweep mode or not. They are only used when sweep is selected.

Store and recall

To store information, press the soft key for the type of store required, e.g. *[Partial Store]*, see Fig. 3-1-34, define a store location via the numerical key pad, and press [enter]. To recall data, press the soft key for the type of recall required, e.g. *[Carrier Recall]* and select the location by means of the keypad. The [⇑] and [⇓] keys can be used to to recall the next locations. Pressing *[Return]* recalls the location last specified on the numerical key pad.

Note...

The settings for the sequential calling tones are stored and recalled via the calling tones menu in UTILITIES, see Fig. 3-1-26. These stores can be erased from the *Store Erase Menu.*

Store Erase

Unlock to Level 1. Pressing *[Store Erase]* causes the *Store Erase Menu*, to appear on the screen. The opportunity to erase all the stores of a given type is available by pressing the relevant key and pressing *[Erase]*.

Inhibit ON/OFF

When recalling full or partial stores it is sometimes useful for the existing carrier frequency setting to remain and not be replaced by the stored setting. The Inhibit Carrier Recall facility offers this capability. To prevent the current carrier frequency from being replaced use the *[Inhibit ON/OFF]* key to set the *Inhibit Carrier Recall* annunciator to *ON*.

To allow the carrier frequency setting to be overwritten use the *[Inhibit ON/OFF]* key to set the *Inhibit Carrier Recall* annunciator to *OFF*.

Frequency hopping

Carrier frequency hopping is a GPIB operation only available in the normal noise mode. The instrument can be instructed to hop between any of the frequencies contained in the carrier frequency stores and a sequence of up to 1024 hops may be entered. The time interval between hops can also be entered .

Before executing a carrier hopping sequence, the frequencies must be loaded into the carrier frequency stores (0 - 99). This can be achieved via the GPIB using the following commands -

CFRQ < frequency value >
STO:CFRQ < store number >

To enter the frequency hopping mode, enter the following GPIB commands -

IMODE SWEEPER
SWEEP:TYPE HOP

This will cause the screen as shown in Fig. 3-1-35 to appear on the signal generator -

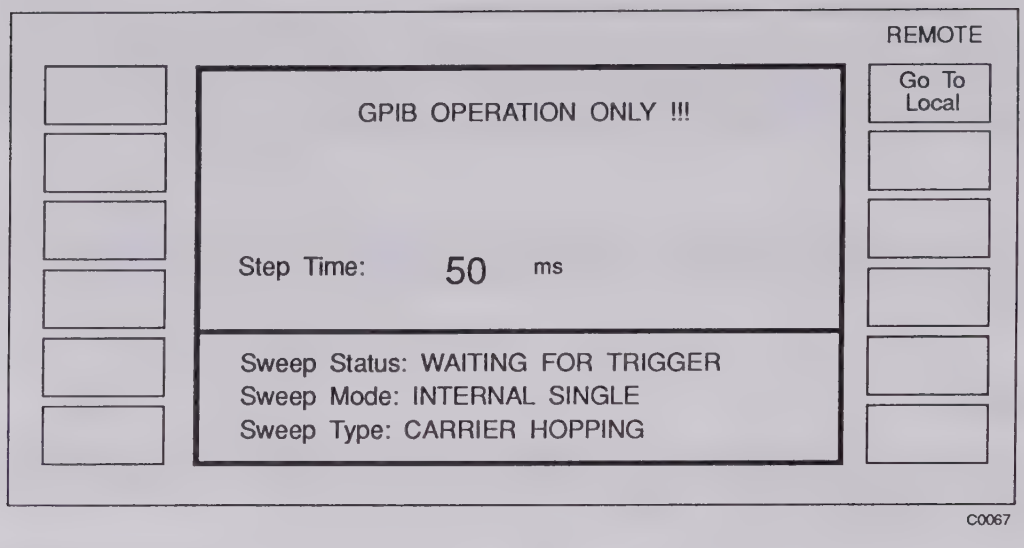


Fig. 3-1-35 Frequency hopping menu

To load in a sequence, the following command is used -

HOPSEQ <n0>,<n1>,<n2>,<n3>,<n4>.....

where <n0> - <n4> are numeric values in the range 0 - 99 corresponding to the carrier frequency store at which the necessary frequency is stored. The hopping sequence length is determined by the amount of numbers entered.

The other parameter that can be set to control the hopping sequence is the time between "steps". This is done using the command -

SWEEP:HOP:TIME < t >

where t represents the number of milliseconds.

The 100 frequencies are precalculated and loaded into a software sweep table using the GPIB command -

SWEEP:CALC

Note:...

If any of the carrier frequency stores have become corrupt and so result in a checksum error, the following message will appear in the centre of the screen -

CARRIER STORE < x > CORRUPTED.
RE - ENTER FREQUENCY.

where x is the corrupted store number.

With the frequencies, sequence and step time loaded, the hopping operation is controlled in the same manner as the ordinary sweeps by using the following commands -

SWEEP:GO	starts the hopping sequence (and will do any precalculation if required).
SWEEP:HALT	pause the hopping sequence.
SWEEP:UP	go up to the next step while paused.
SWEEP:DN	go down to previous step while paused.
SWEEP:CONT	continue hopping sequence.
SWEEP:RESET	reset sequence to start value.

When paused the carrier store number is displayed on the screen.

Note...

There are no markers available and the operation of transferring the paused value to the main parameter is not permitted.

To enter a new sequence use the "hopseq" command but the number 255 is inserted at the beginning of the string.

e.g. existing sequence - 0, 6, 53, 72, 43, 96

sequence required - 22, 16, 7, 41, 59, 6

send GPIB command -

```
HOSEQ  255,22,16,7,41,59,66
```

To add to an existing sequence use the "hopseq" command without 255 at the beginning of the string.

e.g. existing sequence - 12, 24, 36, 48

sequence required - 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84

send GPIB command -

```
HOPSEQ  60,72,84
```

To determine the length of the hopping sequence the following GPIB command is used -

```
HOPSEQ?
```

This returns a value 1 - 1024.

Like "other" sweep settings the frequency hopping mode can be set to -

single sweep (internal trigger),
continuous sweep (internal trigger) or
external sweep (external trigger)

by using the following commands -

```
SWEEP:MODE SNGL
SWEEP:MODE CONT
SWEEP:MODE EXT
```

For externally triggered operation the trigger facility can be used in the same manner as another sweep function.

ERROR HANDLING

Errors may be divided into three groups - Foreground Errors generally caused by a user, Background Errors which represent a condition of the instrument and GPIB Errors which occur only when the unit is being controlled by a GPIB controller.

Foreground errors

Attempts to set the instrument to a parameter value outside its known range result in the generation of an error message.

For example, trying to select a carrier frequency above or below the specified range results in the message *Carrier Outside Limits* being displayed at the top of the screen.

Foreground Errors are cleared automatically when a correct entry is made by the user.

Background errors

An incorrect operating condition within the instrument automatically generates an error message to warn the operator. For example, if the internal frequency standard should fail the message *Int. Standard Failure* will be displayed at the top of the screen.

GPIB errors

Errors caused by incorrect programming are displayed at the top of the screen and may also generate a Service Request if the relevant status registers are set.

Error display - Front panel

Errors are displayed as a single line of text at the top of the screen. If more than one error is present an internal priority ordering algorithm determines which error is displayed.

Error display - GPIB

When an error occurs, its number is entered into the Error Queue. Errors are not removed from the queue when they are cleared, but only by the ERROR? query, which returns the error at the head of the queue, or by the *CLS command which clears the whole queue. When the queue contains an error entry, a bit (<erb>) on the status byte is set (see Page 3-2-37).

The error queue has a capacity of 100 error numbers. If an error occurs while the queue is full then last error number is replaced with 255 so that the ERROR? query returns a value of 255 to indicate a full queue. An empty queue returns a value of 0 following an ERROR? query.

In addition to the error queue entry, the appropriate bit in the Standard Event Register (see Page 3-2-39) will also be set (one of <cmd>, <exe>, <dde> or <qye>). Many background errors are also reported in the Hardware and Coupling Status Registers (see Page 3-2-40 and 3-2-41).

ERROR MESSAGES

TABLE 3-1-2 BACKGROUND ERRORS

Error number	Descriptive text	Error number	Descriptive text
1	RPP Tripped	6	VCXO out of lock
2	Fractional N out of lock	7	Ext1 Too Low
3	Int. Standard Failure	8	Ext1 Too High
4	Ext. Standard Failure	9	Ext2 Too Low
5	Incorrect Ext. Standard	10	Ext2 Too High
11	Harmonic Loop Volts Low	16	Output Loop Unlocked
12	Harmonic Loop Volts High	17	RF Level limited by AM
13	Harmonic Loop Unlocked	18	FM limited by Carrier
14	Output Loop Volts Low	19	WBFM limited by Carrier
15	Output Loop Volts High	20	AM2 limited by AM1
21	FM2 limited by FM1	26	Real Time Clock problem
22	PM2 limited by PM1	27	Calibration Date Expired
23	Steps limited by Span	28	Pad Calibration Checksum
24	FM Selfcal Error	29	RF Calibration Checksum
25	Internal Osc.1 missing	30	FM Calibration Checksum
31	Path/Source Calibration	36	O/P Loop Tune Calibration
32	Absolute Mod. Calibration	37	Band Break Calibration
33	Freq. Std. Calibration	38	Tracking Calibration
34	Harm. Select Calibration	39	-
35	Harm. Tune Calibration	40	-

TABLE 3-1-3 FOREGROUND ERRORS

Error number	Descriptive text	Error number	Descriptive text
46	Recall Checksum	51	Carrier Outside Limits
47	Incorrect Setup	52	RF Level Outside Limits
48	Invalid Memory Number	53	Mod Rate Outside Limits
49	MODULATION NOT ENABLED	54	LF Freq. Outside Limits
50	Out of Range	55	LF Level Outside Limits
56	AM Outside Limits	61	RF Level Step Too Big
57	FM Outside Limits	62	Mod Rate Step Too Big
58	PM Outside Limits	63	LF Freq. Step Too Big
59	WBFM Outside Limits	64	LF Level Step Too Big
60	Carrier Step Too Big	65	AM Step Too Big
66	FM Step Too Big	71	Sweep Stop Out of Range
67	PM Step too Big	72	Sweep Steps Out of Range
68	Invalid Latch Number	73	Sweep Time Out of Range
69	Invalid Latch Data	74	Sweep Marker Out of Range
70	Sweep Start Out of Range	75	Attenuator EAROM Read

TABLE 3-1-4 FOREGROUND ERRORS (continued)

76	Attenuator EAROM Write	81	EAROM Wrap Around Error
77	Low Noise Box EAROM Read	82	Continuous Tone Checksum
78	Low Noise Box EAROM Write	83	Sequential Tone Checksum
79	EAROM Write Error	84	Tone data Out of Range
80	EAROM Read Error	85	Tone Offset Out of Range
86	Clock Data Entry Error	91	RF levelling fault
87	At Top Limit	92	REPEAT THIS CALIBRATION
88	At Bottom Limit	93	Storing DTMF Not Allowed
89	Ext. Trigger Disabled	94	-
90	Int. Standard Not Selected	95	-

TABLE 3-1-5 GPIB ERRORS

Error number	Descriptive text	Error number	Descriptive text
101	-	106	Data Expected
102	Mnemonic Fault	107	Illegal Data
103	Block Definition	108	Terminator Expected
104	Block Size	109	GET Error
105	Numeric Syntax	110	EOM Error
111	Illegal Modulation Mode	116	Unterminated
112	No Such Monitor Mode	117	Interrupted
113	Cannot Monitor	118	Deadlock
114	Instrument Mode Wrong	119	Missing Quote
115	Lost Data After Comma	120	Terminator Expected
121	String Length	126	Illegal Seq. Tones Mode
122	Illegal Tone Character	127	Overflow
123	Illegal Duration Char.	128	Data Too Long
124	Illegal Standard	129	Voltage Type Error
125	Illegal Save Destination	130	Sweep Not Possible
131	Unknown Cal. Point	136	Unknown Freq. Standard.
132	Unknown RF Band	137	User Data Locked
133	Unknown Instrument Mode	138	Trigger Unknown
134	User Data Checksum	139	Illegal Tones Operation
135	Query Lost After Arb. Char.	140	Error in Char. Data
141	Wrong RF Units	146	Wrong Family For Command
142	Data Unknown	147	Not Suitable For Hopping
143	Negative Value Illegal	148	Hopping Sequence Full
144	Illegal Modulation Mode	149	-
145	Unavailable Mod. Source	150	-

TABLE 3-1-6 FATAL ERRORS

Error number	Descriptive text	Error number	Descriptive text
171	Main RAM Faulty	176	-
172	Main PROM Faulty	177	-
173	Microwave Board Error	178	-
174	Attenuator Type Unknown	179	-
175	Attenuator Type Error	180	-

Chapter 3-2

GPIB OPERATION

INTRODUCTION

The 2040 series signal generators can be operated remotely from a personal computer fitted with a GPIB interface card or a dedicated GPIB controller. All functions can be controlled by coded messages sent over the interface bus via the 24 way socket on the rear panel of the instrument. IEEE Standard 488.2 is implemented, which defines the protocols and syntax of commands.

The instrument can function either as a talker or a listener. In the listen mode, it will respond to IEEE 488.2 common commands and queries and device-specific commands and queries. These allow various device functions to be controlled and operating parameters to be set. In the talk mode, device status information and parameter settings can be read from the instrument.

For full information on the IEEE protocols and syntax the IEEE 488.2 Standard should be consulted.

GPIB FUNCTIONS

The IEEE 488.2 interface functions offered by 2040 series are as follows:

Source handshake (SH1)	complete capability.
Acceptor handshake (AH1)	complete capability.
Talker (T6)	basic talker, serial poll, unaddress if MLA.
Listener (L4)	basic listener, unaddress if MTA.
Service Request (SR1)	complete capability.
Remote/Local (RL1)	complete capability.
Device clear (DC1)	complete capability.
Device trigger (DT1)	complete capability
Parallel Poll (PPO)	no capability.
Controller (CO)	no capability.
Tri-state drivers (E2)	as opposed to open collector drivers.

Device Listening Elements

The following is a list of the Device Listening Elements (as defined in the IEEE 488.2 standard) which are used in the 2040 series of signal generators:

<PROGRAM MESSAGE>
<PROGRAM MESSAGE TERMINATOR>
<PROGRAM MESSAGE UNIT>
<PROGRAM MESSAGE UNIT SEPARATOR>
<COMMAND MESSAGE UNIT>
<QUERY MESSAGE UNIT>
<COMPOUND COMMAND PROGRAM HEADER>
<COMPOUND COMMAND QUERY HEADER>
<PROGRAM HEADER SEPARATOR>
<PROGRAM DATA SEPARATOR>
<DECIMAL NUMERIC PROGRAM DATA>
<CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA>
<SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA>
<STRING PROGRAM DATA>
<ARBITRARY BLOCK PROGRAM DATA>

Device Talking Elements

The following is a list of the Device Talking Elements (as defined in the IEEE 488.2 standard) which are used in the 2040 series of signal generators:

<RESPONSE MESSAGE>
<RESPONSE MESSAGE TERMINATOR>
<RESPONSE MESSAGE UNIT>
<RESPONSE MESSAGE UNIT SEPARATOR>
<COMPOUND RESPONSE HEADER>
<RESPONSE HEADER SEPARATOR>
<RESPONSE DATA>
<RESPONSE DATA SEPARATOR>
<NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA>
<NR2 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA>
<ARBITRARY ASCII RESPONSE DATA>
<CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA>
<STRING RESPONSE DATA>
<DEFINITE LENGTH ARBITRARY BLOCK RESPONSE DATA>

PROGRAMMING

Program messages

A message consists of one or more message units. Message units are separated by a semi-colon (;). The whole message is ended by the Program Message Terminator (or End Of Message) defined as one of the following:

(1) <newline> (ASCII 10 - often known as 'line feed') or
(2) <newline> + END (the EOI line is asserted as well) or
(3) + END (EOI is asserted on the last line of the message)

Note ...

A response message is always terminated by <EOM> consisting of <newline> + END.

A message unit consists of a mnemonic header which may be followed by data. If data follows, then it must be separated from its header by at least one space

<header>[<SPACE><data>]

Spaces may be freely inserted in a message to improve readability, except within a header or within data.

A header may be a command or a query. A query has a '?' as its final character and causes the generation of a response message which will be read by the controller. Common commands and queries (defined in IEEE 488.2) begin with a '*'.

Upper and lower case characters are considered equivalent (i.e. FM fm Fm fM are all interpreted by the 2040 series in the same way).

Compound Headers

The 2040 series implements compound headers which allow a complex set of commands to be built up from a small set of basic elements in a 'tree and branch' structure. The elements of a compound header are separated by a colon (:). Spaces are not allowed within a header.

Special rules apply when more than one compound header is used in one message. When the separator ';' is encountered, all headers except the trailing element of the previous header in the message are assumed to precede the following header, for example:

AM:DEPTH 30PCT;ON

is equivalent to the two commands:

AM:DEPTH 30PCT
and AM:ON

This does not apply to common commands (*RST etc.). The rule may be overridden by preceding a header with a colon, for example:

AM:ON;:FM:ON

Most main functions have a short form of header which may be used for clarity and brevity in simple messages, for example:

CRFQ 1.25GHZ is the same as CRFQ:VALUE 1.25GHZ

Program Data

Data can take many forms, as follows:

Decimal Numeric Data is a flexible numeric format which encompasses integer, fixed point and floating point (mantissa and exponent) representations. Data is rounded to a resolution appropriate to the function. Decimal data can, in most cases, be followed by the appropriate units. If no units are present, the specified default units are assumed.

Character Data is an alphanumeric word.

String Data consists of a number of ASCII characters enclosed in quotes, either a pair of single ('ASCII 39') or double ("ASCII 34") quotes may be used.

Block Data is used by *PUD and allows a number of 8-bit bytes to be transferred. For further information see Vol. 2 of the Service Manual.

Some commands can accept Multiple Data items which are separated by commas, for example MODE FM,AM.

Message exchange protocol

The controller should not attempt to read a response until it has sent the entire query message (terminated by EOM). Also, it should not start to send a new message until it has read the entire response (terminated by EOM). The query message may contain more than one query message unit, but only one response message (containing several response message units) is generated.

Failure to follow the protocol will generate a query error:

UNTERMINATED (error 116) occurs when the controller attempts to read a response without having sent a query.

INTERRUPTED (error 117) occurs when the controller starts to send a new message before having read the response to a preceding query.

DEADLOCK (error 118) can only occur if the input and output buffers are both filled by the controller having sent an extra long Message containing several query message units.

The 2040 series have input buffer stores of 256 characters and an output buffer of two response message units.

Remote/local operation

When the 2040 series Signal Generator is addressed by the controller it will enter its remote mode and the screen will have only one key legend, *[LOCAL]*. Pressing this key returns the unit to normal manual operation, unless Local Lockout has been asserted by the controller.

Common commands and Queries (IEEE 488.2)

The IEEE 488.2 standard defines a set of common commands and queries which implement common system functions.

Common command and query mnemonics are preceded by an asterisk (*) to distinguish them from device dependent data such as instrument programming strings. The following common commands and queries are implemented in the 2040 series:

Mnemonic	Name and Description
*IDN?	Identification Query. Returns an arbitrary ASCII response comprising four data fields in the format: <Manufacturer>,<type number>,<serial number>,<firmware version number><EOM>. Example: `MARCONI INSTRUMENTS LIMITED,2041,123456789,1.009<EOM>`
*OPT?	Option Identification Query. Returns an arbitrary ASCII response containing a data field for each fitted option in the format: <option a>,<option d>, ... ,<option *n*><EOM> Example: `SECOND OSCILLATOR,PULSE MODULATION, +19 dBm OUTPUT <EOM>` If no options are fitted, ASCII '0' is returned.
*RST	Reset Command. Sets the instrument functions to the factory default power up state. The default settings are:- Carrier Frequency: 1.35 GHz (2040);2.7 GHz (2041): 5.4GHz (2042) RF Level: -138 dBm (2040); -144 dBm (2042); -144 dBm (2042) Modulation settings: all zero Modulation source frequencies: F1: 300 Hz; F2: 400 Hz; F3: 500 Hz; F4: 1 kHz; F5: 3 kHz; F6: 6 kHz LF Generator frequency: 1 kHz LF Generator level: 100 µV
*TST?	Self Test Query. Returns a '0' when the GPIB interface and processor are operating.
*OPC	Operation Complete Command. Sets the Operation Complete bit in the Standard Event Status Register when execution of the preceding operation is complete.
*OPC?	Operation Complete Query. Returns a '1' when the preceding operation has been completed.

*WAI	Wait to Continue Command. Inhibits execution of an overlapped command until the execution of the preceding operation has been completed.
*TRG	Trigger Command. Equivalent to Group Execute Trigger.
*PUD <block>	Protected User Data Command. Sets the Protected User Data, accepts Definite Block Data when enabled. This command is covered in further detail in Vol. 2 of the Service Manual.
*PUD?	Protected User Data Query. Returns the User Data as a Definite Block Response.
Example:	`#221Inventory Number 1234`
*STB?	Read Status Byte Query. Returns the value of the Status Byte as a number (0-255).
*SRE <nrf>	Service Request Enable Command. Sets the Service Request Enable Register.
*SRE?	Service Request Enable Query. Returns the value of the Service Request Enable Register.
*ESR?	Standard Event Status Register Query. Returns the value of the Status Event Status Register.
*ESE <nrf>	Standard Event Status Enable Command. Sets the Standard Event Enable Register.
*ESE?	Standard Event Status Enable Query. Returns the value of the Standard Event Status Enable Register.
*CLS	Clear Status Command. Clears the Status data structures.

Note...

The IEEE 488.2 Device Clear function only affects the GPIB functions (clears buffers etc.). It no longer puts the instrument functions into a defined state, this is now performed by the *RST common command.

DEVICE DEPENDENT COMMANDS

The following list describes the features of the device dependent mnemonics for the 2040 series signal generators together with simple examples of their use within each major section (Carrier frequency, RF Level, etc.) the root mnemonic is listed first followed by the lower level mnemonics. Each group is followed by a list of requirements for data type and suffix.

In addition to the normal listen commands the 2040 series accept query commands which cause the instrument to prepare a message which will be sent to the controller when the instrument is next addressed to talk. For each query an example of a response is given. Where responses are similar for a group of queries not all are listed. Some queries can produce more than one type of response - an example of each is usually given.

In the list which follows, the abbreviations <char>, <nrf> and <str> have the following meanings:

<char> = Character Program Data
<nrf> = Decimal Numeric Program Data
<str> = String Program Data

Where the data format is Decimal Numeric Program Data, the value may be expressed as a signed or unsigned number in any of the following formats:

NR1: Decimal integer, e.g. 1234 or -567
NR2: Floating point number, e.g. 1.234 or -56.789
NR3: Floating point number with exponent, e.g. 1.2345E5 or -12.47E-8

INSTRUMENT MODE

IMODE — Select instrument mode

Data type : Character Program Data (either NORMAL, NOISE1 OR NOISE2 for signal generator operation or SWEEPER for swept operation)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
IMODE NORMAL
IMODE NOISE1
```

CARRIER FREQUENCY

CFRQ — Set Carrier Frequency (short form)
:VALUE — Set Carrier Frequency
:INC — Set Carrier Frequency step

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : Any one of: GHZ, MHZ, KHZ or HZ
Default suffix : HZ

:UP — Go UP one step
:DN — Go DOWN one step
:RET — Return to original setting
:XFER — Transfer current value to be the new setting

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:PHASE — Adjust Phase of Carrier in steps of $\pi/128$ radians (approximately 1.4°) over a range of ±255 steps

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
CRFQ:VALUE 1.23MHZ;INC 10KHZ
CFRQ:UP;XFER
```

CFRQ? — Prepares message containing information on Carrier Frequency setting in the following format:

:CFRQ:VALUE <nrf>; INC <nrf>

Example:
```
:CFRQ:VALUE 1000000000.0;INC 25000.0
```

RF LEVEL

RFLV Set RF output level (short form)

:VALUE Set RF output level

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : Any one of: DBM, DBV, DBMV, DBUV, V, MV or UV
Default suffix : dBm unless changed by UNITS command

:INC Set RF level step (dB)

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : DB only
Default suffix : DB

:UP Go UP one step
:DN Go DOWN one step
:RETN Return to original setting
:XFER Transfer current value to be the new setting
:ON Turn RF output ON
:OFF Turn RF output OFF

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:TYPE Selects EMF or PD for voltage related units

Data type : Character Program Data (EMF or PD)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:UNITS Select default RF level units.

Data type : Character Program Data (DBM, DBV, DBMV, DBUV, V, MV or UV)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
RFLV:VALUE -27.3DBM;ON
RFLV:TYPE PD;VALUE 1.23UV
```

RFLV (continued)

:OFFS	[not used alone]
:VALUE	Set Offset of current band
Data type :	Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices :	DB only
Default suffix :	DB
:ON	Turn ON offset of current band
:OFF	Turn OFF offset of current band
:ENABLE	Enable Offsets
:DISABLE	Disable Offsets
:SAVE	Store Offsets in memory
Data type :	None
Allowed suffices :	None
Default suffix :	None

Example:
```
RFLV:OFFS:VALUE -0.2DB;ON;ENABLE
```

RFLV?

Prepares message containing information on RF Level setting in the following format:

RFLV:UNIT <unit>;TYPE <type>;VALUE <nrf>;INC <nrf>;<status>

where: <unit> is character program data defining the default RF level units (DBM, DBV, DBMV, DBUV, V, MV or UV), <type> is character program data indicating EMF or PD and <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the RF output is ON or OFF.

Examples:
```
:RFLV:UNIT DBM;VALUE -103.5;INC 2.0;ON
:RFLV:UNIT DBV;TYPE EMF;VALUE -83.2;INC 0.5;ON
```

RFLV:OFFS?

Prepares message containing information on RF Level offsets in the following format:

:CFRQ:VALUE <nrf>;:RFLV:OFFS:VALUE <nrf>;<status>;<activity>

where: <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the RF offset is ON or OFF and <activity> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the offset mode is enabled or disabled.

Example:
```
:CFRQ:VALUE 500000000.0;:RFLV:OFFS:VALUE -0.4;ON;ENABLE
```

MODULATION MODE

MODE Set modulation mode

Data type : Character Program Data (valid combinations of AM, AM1, AM2, FM, FM1, FM2, PM, PM1, PM2, WBFM or PULSE, see Table below)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
MODE AM,FM
MODE FM1,FM2
```

VALID MODE COMBINATIONS TABLE

Single	Composite	Dual	Dual Composite
AM1	AM1,AM2	AM1,FM1	AM1,AM2,FM1,FM2
FM1	FM1,FM2	AM1,PM1	AM1,AM2,PM1,PM2
PM1	PM1,PM2	AM1,WBFM	AM1,AM2,WBFM
WBFM		PULSE,FM1	PULSE,FM1,FM2
PULSE		PULSE,PM1	PULSE,PM1,PM2
		PULSE,WBFM	

Note...

At any time the '1' may be omitted, for example FM is equivalent to FM1. Order is not important, for example AM,FM is equivalent to FM,AM.

MODE? Prepares message containing information on Modulation Mode in the following format:

:MODE <mode>

where: <mode> is character program data indicating the modulation mode settings.

Example:
```
:MODE FM1,FM2
```

MODULATION CONTROL

MOD	[not used alone]
:ON	Turn modulation globally ON
:OFF	Turn modulation globally OFF

Examples:
```
MOD:ON
MOD:OFF
```

MOD?

Prepares message containing information on Modulation Control in the following format:

:MOD <status>

where: <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the Modulation is globally ON or OFF.

Example:
```
:MOD:ON
```

FREQUENCY MODULATION

FM or FM1 or FM2 — Set FM deviation (short form)
:DEVN — Set FM deviation
:INC — Set FM step size

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : Any one of: GHZ, MHZ, KHZ or HZ
Default suffix : HZ

:<src> — Select modulation source where <src> is any one of: INTF1, INTF2, INTF3, INTF4, INTF5, INTF6, EXT1DC, EXT1AC, EXT1ALC, EXT2DC, EXT2AC or EXT2ALC
:ON — Turn FM ON (locally)
:OFF — Turn FM OFF (locally)
:UP — Go UP one step
:DN — Go DOWN one step
:RETN — Return to original setting
:XFER — Transfer current value to be the new setting

DCFMNL — Perform DC FM/WBFM null operation

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
FM:DEVN 25KHZ;INTF4;ON
FM1:DEVN 15KHZ;INC 1KHZ;EXT1DC
DCFMNL
```

FM? or FM1? or FM2? — Prepares message containing information on FM setting in one of the following formats:

:FM:DEVN <nrf>;<src>;<status>;INC <nrf>
:FM1:DEVN <nrf>;<src>;<status>;INC <nrf>
:FM2:DEVN <nrf>;<src>;<status>;INC <nrf>

where: <src> is a program mnemonic representing the source of the modulation signal and <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the modulation is locally ON or OFF

Example:
```
:FM1:DEVN 25000.0;INTF1;ON;INC 1000.0
```

PHASE MODULATION

PM or PM1 or PM2 — Set Phase deviation (short form)

:DEVN — Set Phase deviation

:INC — Set Phase Modulation step size

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : RAD or RADS
Default suffix : RAD

:<src> — Select modulation source where <src> is any one of: INTF1, INTF2, INTF3, INTF4, INTF5, INTF6, EXT1DC, EXT1AC, EXT1ALC, EXT2DC, EXT2AC or EXT2ALC,

:ON — Turn PM ON (local)

:OFF — Turn PM OFF (local)

:UP — Go UP one step

:DN — Go DOWN one step

:RETN — Return to original setting

:XFER — Transfer current value to be the new setting

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
PM:DEVN 2.5RAD;INTF4;ON
PM1:DEVN 1.5RAD;INC 0.1RAD;EXT1AC
```

PM? or PM1? or PM2? — Prepares message containing information on Phase Modulation setting in one of the following formats:

:PM:DEVN <nrf>;<source>;<status>;INC <nrf>
:PM1:DEVN <nrf>;<source>;<status>;INC <nrf>
:PM2:DEVN <nrf>;<source>;<status>;INC <nrf>

where: <src> is a program mnemonic representing the source of the modulation signal and <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the modulation is locally ON or OFF

Example:
```
PM2:DEVN 2.30;INT4;OFF;INC 0.05
```

AMPLITUDE MODULATION

AM or AM1 or AM2 Set AM Depth (short form)
:DEPTH Set AM Depth
:INC Set AM step size

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : PCT
Default suffix : PCT

:<src> Select modulation source where <src> is any one of: INTF1, INTF2, INTF3, INTF4, INTF5, INTF6, EXT1DC, EXT1AC, EXT1ALC, EXT2DC, EXT2AC or EXT2ALC,

:ON Turn AM ON (local)
:OFF Turn AM OFF (local)
:UP Go UP one step
:DN Go DOWN one step
:RETN Return to original setting
:XFER Transfer current value to be the new setting

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
AM:DEPTH 30PCT;INTF4;ON
AM1:DEPTH 40PCT;EXT1DC;ON
```

AM? or AM1? or AM2? Prepares message containing information on Amplitude Modulation setting in one of the following formats:

:AM:DEVN <nrf>;<so8urce>;<status>;INC <nrf>
:AM1:DEVN <nrf>;<source>;<status>;INC <nrf>
:AM2:DEVN <nrf>;<source>;<status>;INC <nrf>

where: <src> is a program mnemonic representing the source of the modulation signal and <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the modulation is locally ON or OFF

Example:
```
AM1:DEPTH 56.6;INTF3;ON;INC 5.0
```

WIDEBAND FM

WBFM Set WBFM deviation (short form)

:DEVN Set WBFM deviation

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : Any one of: GHZ, MHZ, KHZ or HZ
Default suffix : HZ

:ON Turn WBFM ON (local)
:OFF Turn WBFM OFF (local)
:AC Select AC coupling
:DC Select DC coupling

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

DCFMNL Perform DC FM/WBFM null operation

Examples:
```
WBFM:DEVN 10MHZ;ON;AC
WBFM:DEVN 13MHZ;ON;DC;:DCFMNL
```

WBFM? Prepares message containing information on Wideband Frequency Modulation setting in the following format:

:WBFM:DEVN <nrf>;<coupling>;<status>

where: <coupling> is a program mnemonic indicating AC or DC coupling of the modulation signal and <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the modulation is locally ON or OFF

Example:
```
:WBFM:DEVN 500000.0;AC;ON
```

PULSE MODULATION

PULSE [not used alone]
:ON Turn Pulse modulation ON
:OFF Turn Pulse modulation OFF

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
PULSE:ON
PULSE:OFF
```

PULSE? Prepares message containing information on Pulse Modulation setting in the following format:

:PULSE:<status>

where: <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the modulation is ON or OFF

Example:
```
:PULSE:ON
:PULSE:OFF
```

MODULATION FREQUENCY

INTF1 or INTF2 or INTF3 or INTF4 or INTF5 or INTF6 Set modulation oscillator frequency (short form)

:FREQ Set modulation oscillator frequency

:INC Set modulation oscillator frequency step size

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : Any one of: GHZ, MHZ, KHZ or HZ
Default suffix : HZ

:SIN Select sinusoidal waveform

:TRI Select triangle wave

:UP Go UP one step

:DN Go DOWN one step

:RETN Return to original setting

:XFER Transfer current value to be the new setting

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:PHASE Adjust Phase of Modulation Oscillator

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : DEG
Default suffix : DEG

:CTC1 Select tone number (0 to 15) from Continuous Tone Group 1

:CTC2 Select tone number (0 to 15) from Continuous Tone Group 2

:USER Select tone number (0 to 15) from Continuous Tone USER group

:TEMP Select tone number (0 to 15) from Continuous Tone TEMP group

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:

```
INTF1:FREQ 1.5KHZ;SIN
INTF1;CTC1 3
```

INTF1, etc. (continued)

INTF1? or INTF2? or INTF3? or INTF4? or INTF5? or INTF6?

Prepares message containing information on modulation oscillator setting in one of the following formats:

:INTF1:FREQ <nrf>;INC <nrf>;<waveform>
:INTF6:<standard> <nrf>

where: <waveform> is a program mnemonic (SIN or TRI) indicating the waveform shape and <standard> is a program mnemonic (CTC1, CTC2, USER or TEMP) indicating the continuous tone signalling standard selected.

Example:
```
:INTF2:FREQ 440.0;INC 100.0;SIN
:INTF3:CTC1 5
```

CTCSS TONES EDIT

CTONES [not used alone]
:EDIT [not used alone]
:TNUM Select tone number 0-15

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:TFRQ Set tone frequency

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : Any one of: GHZ, MHZ, KHZ or HZ
Default suffix : HZ

:LOAD Copy Standard to TEMP for editing

Data type : Character Program Data (Any one of: CTC1, CTC2 or USER)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:SAVE Save TEMP to USER after editing for non-volatile storage (if required)

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

CTONES? [not used alone]
CTONES:EDIT? Prepares message containing information on the current tone number being edited and its frequency in the following format:

:CTONES:EDIT:TNUM <nrf>;TFREQ <nrf>

Example: `:CTONES:EDITTNUM 5;TFREQ 202.8`

SEQUENTIAL TONES

SEQT [not used alone]

:SEQ Set Tone sequence

Data type : String Program Data consisting of up to 16 characters from 0 to 9 and A to F between string delimiters (eg. "123C5" or '123C5'). For DTMF E and F are not allowed and are replaced by * and #.
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:DUR Set Duration Mask

Data type : String Program Data consisting of up to 16 characters "-" or "E" between string delimiters (eg. "---E-" or '---E-')
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:SEND Send Sequence *n* times where *n* has the value 1 to 9 indicating the number of tone sequences to be sent.

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:STOP Stop sending sequence.

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:MODE [not used alone]

:STD Select Tones standard

Data type : Character Program Data (Any one of: CCIR, EURO, DZVEI, ZVEI1, ZVEI2, EEA, EIA, NATEL, TEMP, USER1, USER2 or DTMF)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:MOD Select Modulation Channel

Data type : Character Program Data (Any one of: AM1, AM2, FM1, FM2, PM1, PM2, TOTAL_AM, TOTAL_FM, TOTAL_PM or NO_TONES)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

SEQT (continued)

:PARAM	[not used alone]
:EXTD	Set the duration of the Extended tone.
:SDLY	Set Starting Delay
Data type :	Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices :	MS
Default suffix :	MS
:SHFT	Set Frequency Shift (up to ±10.0%)
Data type :	Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices :	PCT
Default suffix :	PCT
:RPTT	Select Repeat Tone
Data type :	String Program Data (Any one of 0 to 9 or A to F between strings delimiters (eg. "E" or 'E').
Allowed suffices :	None
Default suffix :	None
:TDUR	Set DTMF Tone duration
:TGAP	Set DTMF inter-element gap.
Data type :	Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices :	MS
Default suffix :	MS
:EDIT	[not used alone]
:TNUM	Select Number of Tone to Edit
Data type :	Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices :	None
Default suffix :	None
:TFRQ	Set Tone Frequency of tone selected by TNUM
Data type :	Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices :	Any one of: GHZ, MHZ, KHZ or HZ
Default suffix :	HZ
:TDUR	Set Normal Tone Duration
:TGAP	Set Inter-element Gap
Data type :	Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices :	MS
Default suffix :	MS
:LOAD	Load a Standard to TEMP for editing
Data type :	Character Program Data (Any one of: CCIR, EURO, DZVEI, ZVEI1, ZVEI2, EEA, EIA, NATEL, USER1 or USER2)
Allowed suffices :	None
Default suffix :	None

SEQT:EDIT (continued)

:SAVE Copy TEMP to USER1 or USER2

Data type : Character Program Data (Either USER1 or USER2)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
SEQT:SEQ "12245B7";DUR "----E--"
SEQT:MODE STD CCIR;MOD TOTAL FM
SEQT:PARAM:EXTD 200MS;SHFT 0.5PCT
SEQT:EDIT:TNUM 3;TRFQ 1342.7HZ;SAVE USER1
```

SEQT?

Prepares message containing information on the signalling sequence and duration settings in the following format:

:SEQ <toneseq>;DUR <durseq>

where: <toneseq> is string program data defining the tone sequence and <durseq> is string program data defining the duration sequence.

Examples:
```
:SEQT:SEQ "12245B7";DUR "----E--"
:SEQT:SEQ "1234*#9"          (DTMF ONLY)
```

SEQT:MODE?

Prepares message containing information on the signalling standard and the modulation channel selected in the following format:

:SEQT:MODE:STD <standard>;MOD <modchannel>

where: <standard> is a program mnemonic defining the tone standard and <modchannel> is character program data defining the modulation channel allocated to tone signalling.

Example:
```
:SEQT:MODE:STD ZVEI;MOD TOTAL FM
```

SEQT:PARAM?

Prepares message containing information on signalling parameter settings in the following format:

:SEQT:PARAM:EXTD <nrf>;SHFT <nrf>;RPPT <rpt>;SDLY <nrf>

where: <rpt> is tring program data defining the tone number used to represent the repeat tone.

Examples:
```
:SEQT:PARAM:SDLY 300;SHFT -1.6;RPPT "E"; EXTD 200
:SEQT:PARAM:SDLY 30;TDUR 100;TGAP 75    (DTMF ONLY).
```

SEQT:EDIT?

Prepares message containing information on signalling editing in the following format:

:SEQT:EDIT:TNUM <nrf>;TFREQ <nrf>;TDUR <nrf>;TGAP <nrf>

Example: `:SEQT:EDIT:TNUM 3;TFREQ 1342.7;TDUR 40;TGAP 0`

LF CONTROL

LF [not used alone]

:ON Turn LF output ON

:OFF Turn LF output OFF

:GEN Select LF Generator

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:MON Select source monitor mode

Data type : Character Program Data (Any one of: AM1S, AM2S, AMD, ANG1S, ANG2S, ANGD or OFF, where AM represents Amplitude Modulation, ANG represents Angular Modulation, the suffix 'S' indicates Source and 'D' indicates Drive)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
LF:MON FM;ON
LF:MON ANGD
LF:GEN
```

LF? Prepares message containing information on the LF operation in one of the following formats depending on which LF mode is currently in use:

:LF:GEN;<status>
:LF:MON <source>;<status>

where: <source > is character program data representing the source being monitored and <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the output is ON or OFF.

Example:
```
LF:GEN;ON
LF:MON AM1S;OFF
```

LF GENERATOR FREQUENCY

LFGF	Set LF Generator frequency (short form)
:VALUE	Set LF Generator frequency
:INC	Set LF Generator frequency step
Data type :	Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices :	Any one of: GHZ, MHZ, KHZ or HZ
Default suffix :	HZ
:UP	Go UP one step
:DN	Go DOWN one step
:RETN	Return to original setting
:XFER	Transfer current value to be the new setting
:SIN	Select sinusoidal waveform
:TRI	Select triangle wave
Data type :	None
Allowed suffices :	None
Default suffix :	None

Examples:
```
LFGF:VALUE 25KHZ;INC 500HZ
```

LFGF?

Prepares message containing information on LF Generator Frequency setting in the following format:

:LFGF:VALUE <nrf>;INC <nrf>

Example:
```
:LFGF:VALUE 25067.8;INC 500.0
```

LF GENERATOR LEVEL

LFGL Set LF Generator level (short form)

:VALUE Set LF Generator level

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : V, MV, UV
Default suffix : V

:INC Set LF Generator level step

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : DB
Default suffix : DB

:UP Go UP one step
:DN Go DOWN one step
:RETN Return to original setting
:XFER Transfer current value to be the new setting

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
LFGL:VALUE 75.6MV;INC 20DB
LFGL:UP
```

LFGL? Prepares message containing information on LF Generator Level setting in the following format:

:LFGL:VALUE <nrf>;INC <nrf>

Example:
```
:LFGL:VALUE 125.8;INC 1.0
```

MEMORY - STORE

STO	[not used alone]
:FULL	Full Store 0-49
:PART	Partial Store 0-49
:CFRQ	Carrier Freq Store 0-99
:SEQT	Sequential Tones Store 0-19
:SWEEP	Sweep Store 0-19

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
:STO:FULL 17
:STO:CFRQ 83
```

MEMORY - RECALL

RCL	[not used alone]
:FULL	Recall Full 0-49
:FXCF	Recall Full 0-49 (without carrier frequency)
:PART	Recall Partial 0-49
:RXCF	Recall Partial 0-49 (without carrier frequency)
:CFRQ	Recall Carrier Freq 0-99
:SEQT	Recall Sequential Tones Sequence 0-19
:SWEEP	Recall Sweep 0-19

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
:RCL:FULL 15
:RCL:CFRQ 75
```

MEMORY - ERASE

ERASE	[not used alone]
:FULL	Erase all Full Stores
:PART	Erase all Partial Stores
:CFRQ	Erase all Carrier Freq Stores
:SEQT	Erase all Sequential Tones Stores
:SWEEP	Erase all Sweep Stores
:ALL	Erase all Stores

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
:ERASE:FULL 12
:ERASE:ALL
```

SWEEP OPERATION

IMODE Select Instrument Mode

Data type : Character Program Data (either NORMAL, NOISE1 OR NOISE2 for signal generator operation or SWEEPER for swept operation)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Example: `IMODE SWEEPER`

SWEEP [not used alone]

:CFRQ [not used alone]

:<cmd> Select Carrier Frequency sweep parameter entry where <cmd> is replaced by one of the commands (START, STOP, STEP, TIME, MKRNUM, MKRON, MKROFF or VALUE)

:RFLV [not used alone]

:<cmd> Select RF Level sweep parameter entry where <cmd> is replaced by one of the commands (START, STOP, STEP, TIME, MKRNUM, MKRON, MKROFF or VALUE)

:LFGF [not used alone]

:<cmd> Select LF Generator Frequency sweep parameter entry where <cmd> is replaced by one of the commands (START, STOP, STEP, TIME, MKRNUM, MKRON, MKROFF or VALUE)

:LFGL [not used alone]

:<cmd> Select LF Generator Level sweep parameter entry where <cmd> is replaced by one of the commands (START, STOP, STEP, TIME, MKRNUM, MKRON, MKROFF or VALUE)

:INTF [not used alone]

:<cmd> Select Internal Modulation Oscillator Frequency sweep parameter entry where <cmd> is replaced by one of the commands (START, STOP, STEP, TIME, MKRNUM, MKRON, MKROFF or VALUE)

:HOP [not used alone]

:<cmd> Select Frequency Hopping Sweep parameter entry where <cmd> is replaced by TIME.

:START Select start value of the parameter to be swept.
:STOP Select stop value of the parameter to be swept.

Data type : As used for the parameter
Allowed suffices : As used for the parameter
Default suffix : As used for the parameter

:STEP Select number of steps in the sweep.

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

SWEEP (continued)

:TIME Select time per sweep step

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : MS
Default suffix : MS

:MKRNUM Select marker

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:MKROFF Turn Current Marker OFF
:MKRON Turn Current Marker ON

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:VALUE Set Value of Current Marker

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : As used for the parameter
Default suffix : As used for the parameter

:MKRON Enable Sweep Markers
:MKROFF Disable sweep Markers

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:

```
SWEEP:CFRQ:START 75MHZ;STOP 150MHZ;STEP 100;TIME 10MS
SWEEP:RFLV:START -56DBM;STOP -12DBM;STEP 440;TIME 25MS
SWEEP:CFRQ:MKRNUM 1;VALUE 83MHZ;MKRON
```

SWEEP?

Prepares message containing information on Sweep Mode, Type and Marker status in the following format:

:SWEEP:MODE <Mode>;TYPE <Type>;<Status>

where: <Mode> is a program mnemonic representing the sweep mode selected, <Type> is a program mnemonic representing the sweep type selected and <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the Marker output is ON or OFF.

Sample response:

```
:SWEEP:TYPE CFRQ:MODE CONT;MKROFF
:SWEEP:TYPE HOP:MODE SNGL
```

SWEEP? (continued)

:CFRQ?

Prepares message containing information on Carrier Frequency Sweep settings in the following format:

:SWEEP:CFRQ:START <nrf>;STOP <nrf>;STEP <nrf>;TIME <nrf>; MKRNUM <nrf>;<status>;VALUE <nrf>

where: <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the selected Marker is ON or OFF.

Sample response:

```
:SWEEP:CFRQ:START 1230000.0;STOP 1330000.0;STEP 100;
TIME 20;MKRNUM 2;MKRON;VALUE 1240000.0
```

:RFLV?

Prepares message containing information on RF Level Sweep settings in the following format:

:SWEEP:RFLV:START <nrf>;STOP <nrf>;STEP <nrf>;TIME <nrf>; MKRNUM <nrf>;<status>;VALUE <nrf>

where: <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the selected Marker is ON or OFF.

Sample response:

```
:SWEEP:RFLV:START -107.0;STOP -27.0;STEP 80;TIME 50;
MKRNUM 2;MKRON;VALUE -97.0
```

:LFGF?

Prepares message containing information on LF Generator Frequency Sweep settings in the following format:

:SWEEP:LFGF:START <nrf>;STOP <nrf>;STEP <nrf>;TIME <nrf>; MKRNUM <nrf>;<status>;VALUE <nrf>

where: <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the selected Marker is ON or OFF.

Sample response:

```
:SWEEP:LFGF:START 300.0;STOP 3000.0;STEP 2700;TIME 1;
MKRNUM 1;MKRON;VALUE 400.0
```

SWEEP? (continued)

:LFGL? Prepares message containing information on LF Generator Level Sweep settings in the following format:

:SWEEP:LFGL:START <nrf>;STOP <nrf>;STEP <nrf>;TIME <nrf>;
MKRNUM <nrf>;<status>;VALUE <nrf>

where: <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the selected Marker is ON or OFF.

Sample response:
```
:SWEEP:LFGL:START 1.0;STOP 120.0;STEP 120;TIME 10;
MKRNUM 2;MKRON;VALUE 5.0
```

:INTF? Prepares message containing information on Modulation Oscillator Frequency Sweep settings in the following format:

:SWEEP:INTF:START <nrf>;STOP <nrf>;STEP <nrf>;TIME <nrf>;
MKRNUM <nrf>;<status>;VALUE <nrf>

where: <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the selected Marker is ON or OFF.

Sample response:
```
:SWEEP:INTF:START 270.0;STOP 3300.0;STEP 500;TIME 1;
MKRNUM 4;MKRON;VALUE 2900.0
```

:HOP? Prepares message containing information on Frequency Hopping Sweep in the following format:

;SWEEP:HOP:TIME <nrf>

SWEEP MODE/TYPE

SWEEP [not used alone]

:MODE Select Mode of operation for Sweep generator (Single shot, continuous or externally triggered)

Data type : Character Program Data (Any one of SNGL, CONT or EXT)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:TYPE Select Type of Sweep (Carrier Frequency, RF Level, LF Generator Frequency, LF Generator Level, Internal Modulation Oscillator Frequency or Off)

Data type : Character Program Data (Any one of: OFF, CFRQ, RFLV, LFGF, LFGL, INTF1, INTF2, INTF3, INTF4, INTF5, INTF6, HOP or OFF)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Example:
```
:SWEEP:MODE SNGL;TYPE CFRQ
:SWEEP:MODE CONT;TYPE INTF4
```

SWEEP? Prepares message containing information on Sweep Mode, Type and Marker status in the following format:

:SWEEP:MODE <Mode>;TYPE <Type>;<Status>

where: <Mode> is a program mnemonic representing the sweep mode selected, <Type> is a program mnemonic representing the sweep type selected and <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the Marker output is ON or OFF.

Example:
```
:SWEEP:TYPE CFRQ:MODE CONT;MKROFF
:SWEEP:TYPE HOP:MODE SNGL
```

SWEEP CONTROL

SWEEP	[not used alone]
:GO	Commence Sweep
:CALC	Initiate Pre-calculation
:HALT	Pause Sweep
:CONT	Continue Sweep
:RESET	Reset sweep to Start Value
:XFER	Transfer Paused Value to Main Parameter
:UP	Go up one sweep step while paused
:DN	Go down one sweep step while paused

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
SWEEP:GO
SWEEP:RESET
```

FREQUENCY HOPPING

HOPSEQ Enter frequency hopping sequence

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program data (can be multiple)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
HOPSEQ 56, 72, 0, 4, 99, 72
HOPSEQ 255, 0, 4, 17, 23, 64, 72
```

HOPSEQ? Returns a value 0-1024 indicating the number of steps in the Frequency Hopping Sequence.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMANDS

IMODE — Select Instrument Mode

Data type : Character Program Data (either NORMAL, NOISE1 OR NOISE2 for signal generator operation or SWEEPER for swept operation)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

RPPR — Reset reverse power protection trip

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

FSTD — Select internal or external frequency standard

Data type : Character program data (Any one of INT1, INT5, INT10, EXT1, EXT5 or EXT10)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
INT10
EXT5
```

FSTD? — Prepares message containing information on frequency standard selection in the format:

:FSTD <char>

Example:
```
:FSTD EXT10
```

BLANK — Blank or unblank various parts of the display. The number sent after the command determines the action to be taken as follows:

0 Blank or unblank the Carrier Frequency display
1 Blank or unblank the RF Level display
2 Blank or unblank the Modulation Frequency display
3 Blank or unblank the Modulation display
4 Blank all displays

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data (Any one of 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
BLANK 0
BLANK 4
```

BACKL [not used alone]
:ON Backlighting On
:OFF Backlighting Off

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
BACKL:ON
BACKL:OFF
```

TIME? Prepares message containing information on current real time clock time setting in the format:

<HH:MM>

where: <HH:MM> is string program data representing the time in hours and minutes using the 24 hour clock notation.

Example: `"17:55"`

DATE? Prepares message containing information on current real time clock date setting in the format:

<YYYY-MM-DD>

where: <YYYY-MM-DD> is string program data representing the date in ISO notation (Year number, month number, day number).

Example: `"1990-04-01"`

OPER? Prepares message containing information on total operating hours in the following format:

<NR2>

Example: `1453.0`

ELAPSED? Prepares message containing information on elapsed operating hours since last reset in the following format:

<NR2>

Example: `454.5`

ERROR?

Prepares message containing the number of the next error in the error queue in the following format:

<NR1>

The numeric value returned is either that of the next error number or 0 if the queue is empty or 255 if the queue was full

Example: `37`

DEFTRG

Set Device Trigger Function (action on receipt of *TRG)

Data type : Character Program Data (Any one of: SEQT, FLSWP, SSSWP or VOID
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

EXTTRG

Set External Trigger Function (action on Low signal being applied to External Trigger Socket).

Data type : Character Program Data (Any one of: SEQT, FLSWP, SSSWP, MEMUP, MEMDN or VOID
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
DEFTRG SEQT
EXTTRG MEMUP
```

KLOCK

Disables keyborad entry except RPP Reset and Go to Local

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

KUNLOCK

Enables keyboard entry

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

THE STATUS BYTE

The **Status Byte** returns useful information about events within the Instrument. It can be read by **Serial Poll** or by the ***STB?** command. The IEEE 488.2 implementation defines some of the bits in this register and some of the commands. Commands defined in this way all begin with an asterisk.

Bits 4 and 7 indicate whether the output queue and the error queue, respectively, is empty. A '1' these bits indicate that the appropriate queue has data to be read.

To increase the amount of data available via the Status Byte, the bits in the Status Register are set by mask selected bits in other Registers. There are four such Registers.

The **Standard Event Register** is defined by IEEE 488.2 and its masked output is used to set bit 5 of the Status Byte.

The other three Registers are device specific and cover the following features:-

Hardware Event Status Register contains details of hardware errors not covered by the Standard Event Register and sets bit 3 of the Status Byte,

Coupling Event Status Register covers the dependency of one parameter on the value of another and sets bit 2 of the Status Byte and the

Instrument Event Status Register covers other general information about the Instruments functioning and sets bit 1 of the Status Byte.

Each of these Registers has its bits set by a change in the parameter being monitored. A software **Transition Filter** permits either a positive transition or a negative transition (as appropriate) to activate the appropriate Event Status Register bit. Which of the bits in these Registers is selected to alter the appropriate bit in the Status Byte is determined by the bit pattern loaded into the programmable **Event Status Enable Register** since the output from this is ANDed with the output from the Event Status Register.

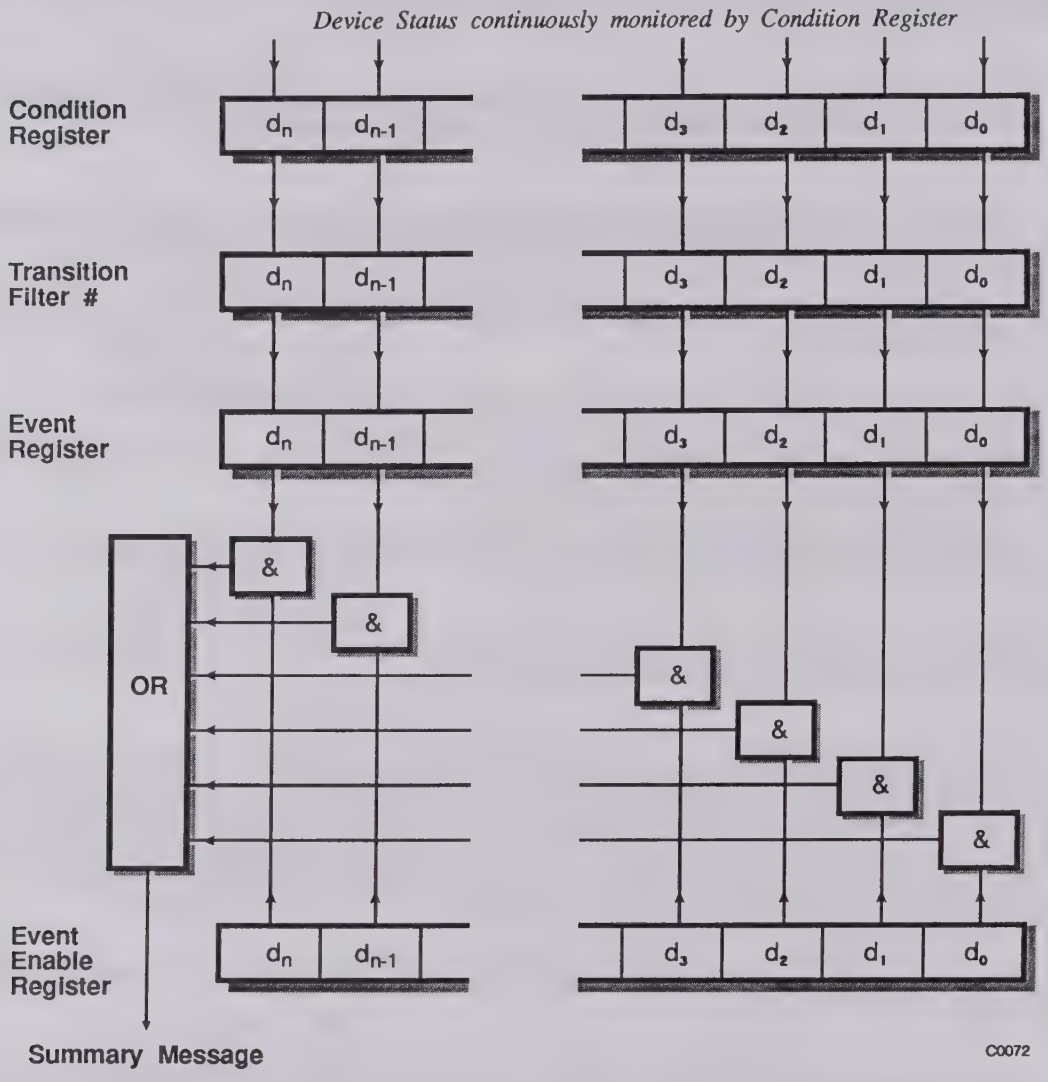
The seven ANDed outputs are ORed together to form a single output to the appropriate Status Byte bit.

When the Status Byte is read by the Controller, only information concerning which bit of the Status Byte was set will be available.

The diagrams on the subsequent pages detail the logic of this arrangement and show the commands needed to interrogate/program each of the Registers.

STATUS DATA STRUCTURE - REGISTER MODEL

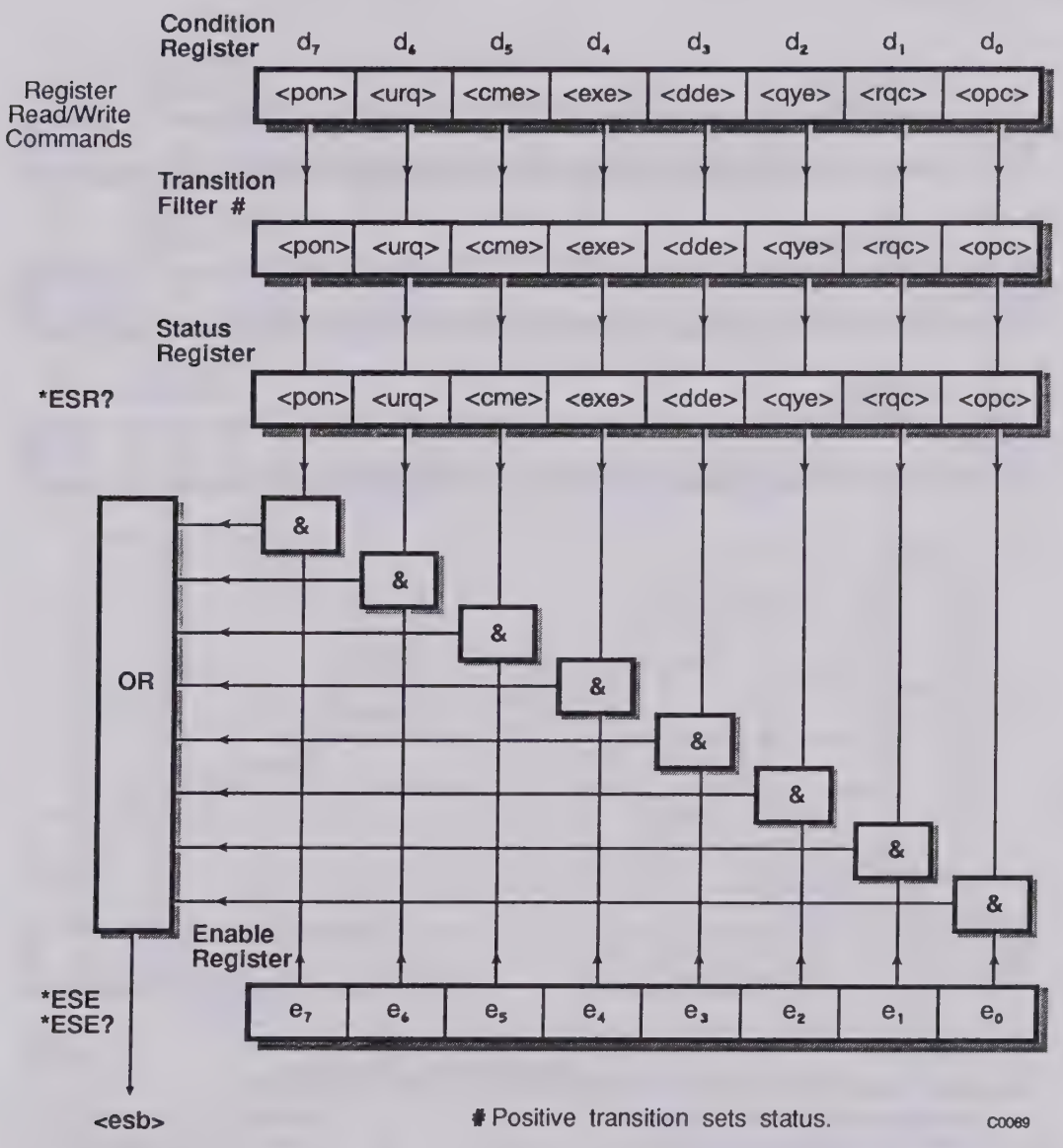
Below is a generalised model of the Register Set which funnels the monitored data into a single summary bit to set the appropriate bit in the Status Byte.



The Transition Filter determines which transition of the Condition Register data bits will set the corresponding bit in the Event Register. Either positive-going, negative-going, or both transitions can be selected to set the corresponding bits in the Event Register.

STANDARD EVENT REGISTERS

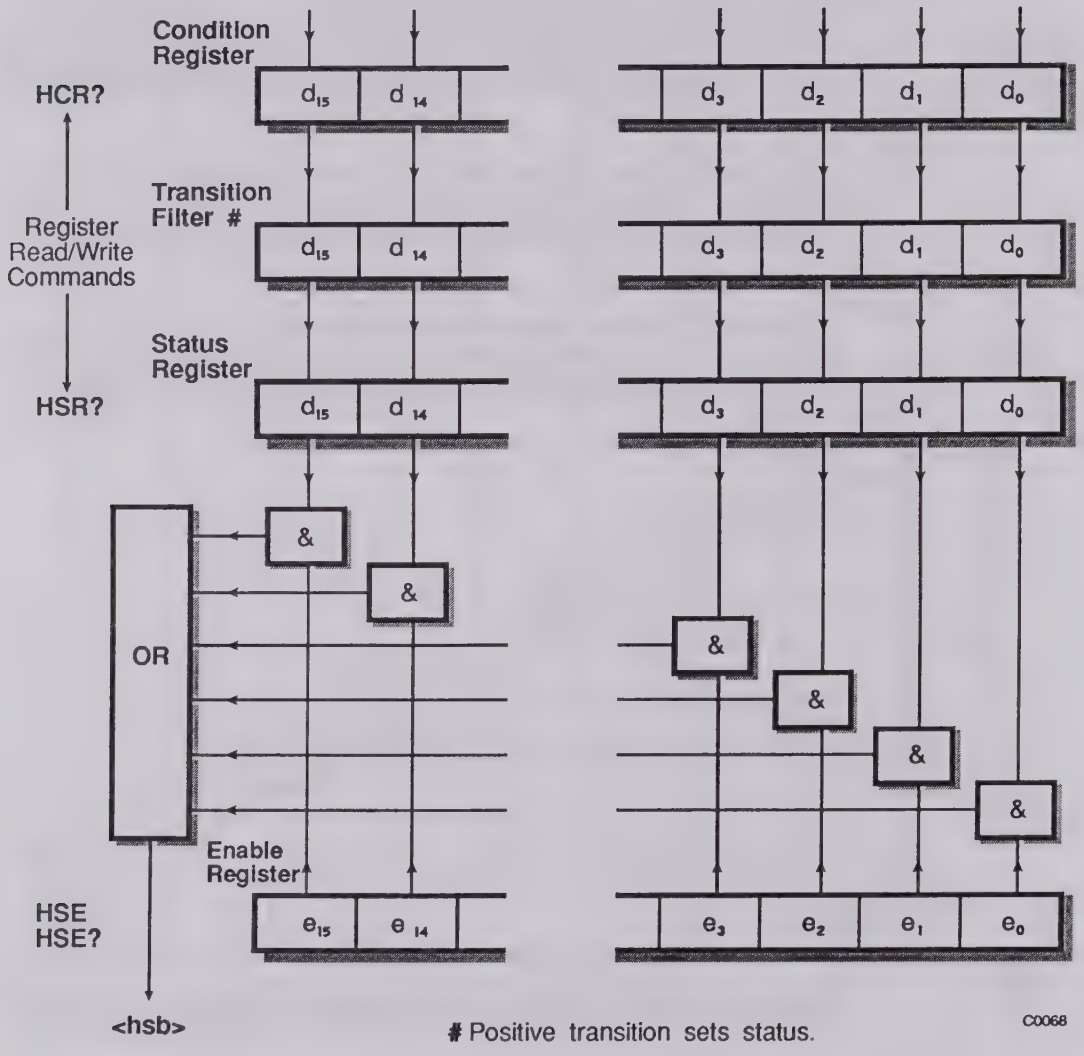
This Register is defined by IEEE 488.2 and each bit has the meaning shown below:-



<pon>	power on
<urq>	user request - not implemented in this product
<cme>	command error
<exe>	execution error
<dde>	device dependent error
<qye>	query error
<rqc>	request control - not implemented in this product
<opc>	operation complete - set in response to the *OPC command for synchronisation.
<esb>	standard event register summary bit

HARDWARE EVENT REGISTERS

This is a device dependant Register and the bits have meanings as shown in the list at the bottom of the page.

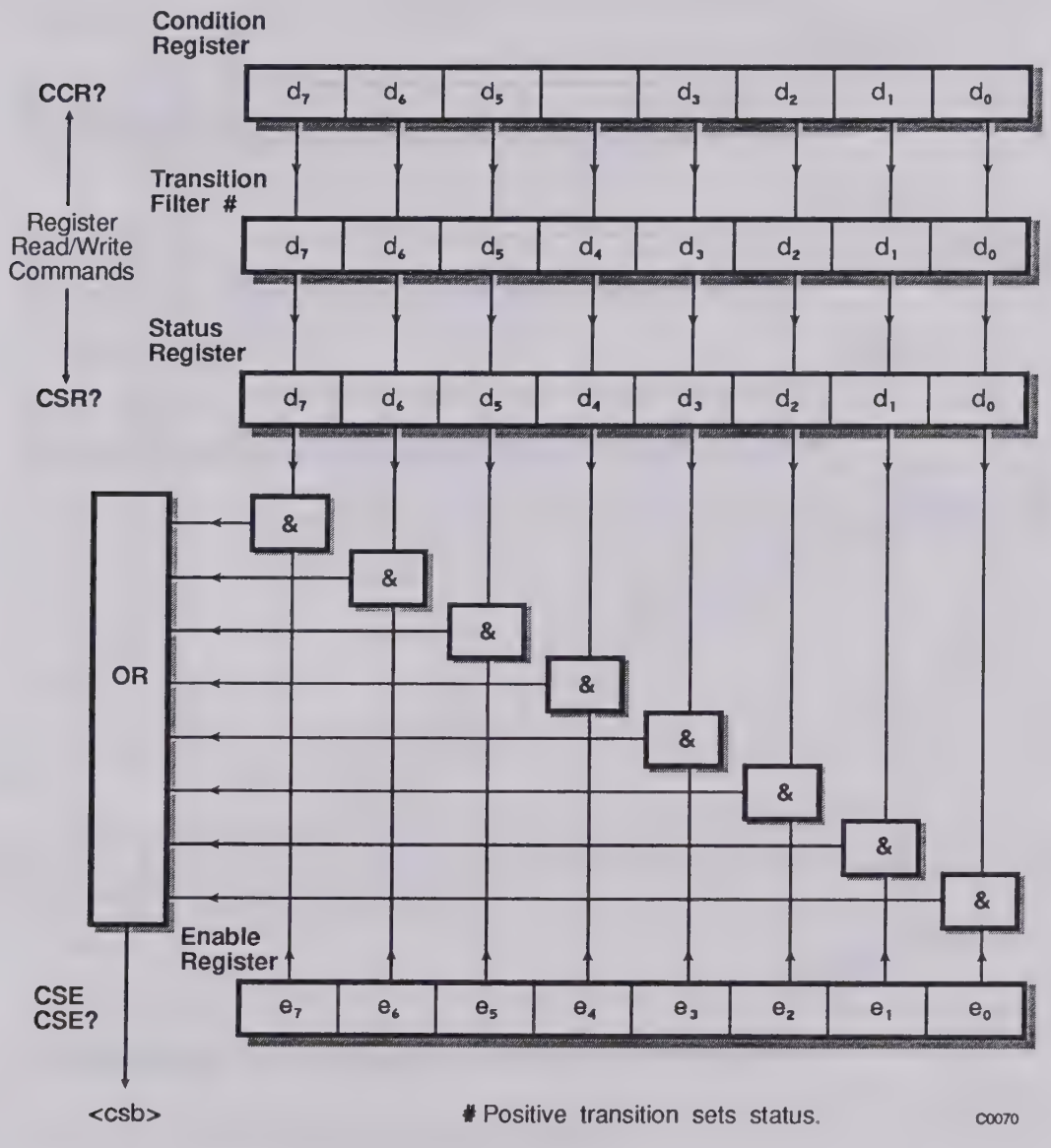


d_0	reverse power protection tripped	d_8	harmonic loop signal to low
d_1	fractional-n system out-of-lock	d_9	harmonic loop signal too high
d_2	vcxo out-of-lock	d_{10}	harmonic loop out-of-lock
d_3	frequency standard missing	d_{11}	output loop signal too low
d_4	external mod 1 alc loop signal too low	d_{12}	output loop signal too high
d_5	external mod 1 alc loop signal too high	d_{13}	output loop out-of-lock
d_6	external mod 2 alc loop signal too low	d_{14}	not used
d_7	external mod 2 alc loop signal too high	d_{15}	not used

<hsb> hardware event register summary bit

COUPLING EVENT REGISTERS

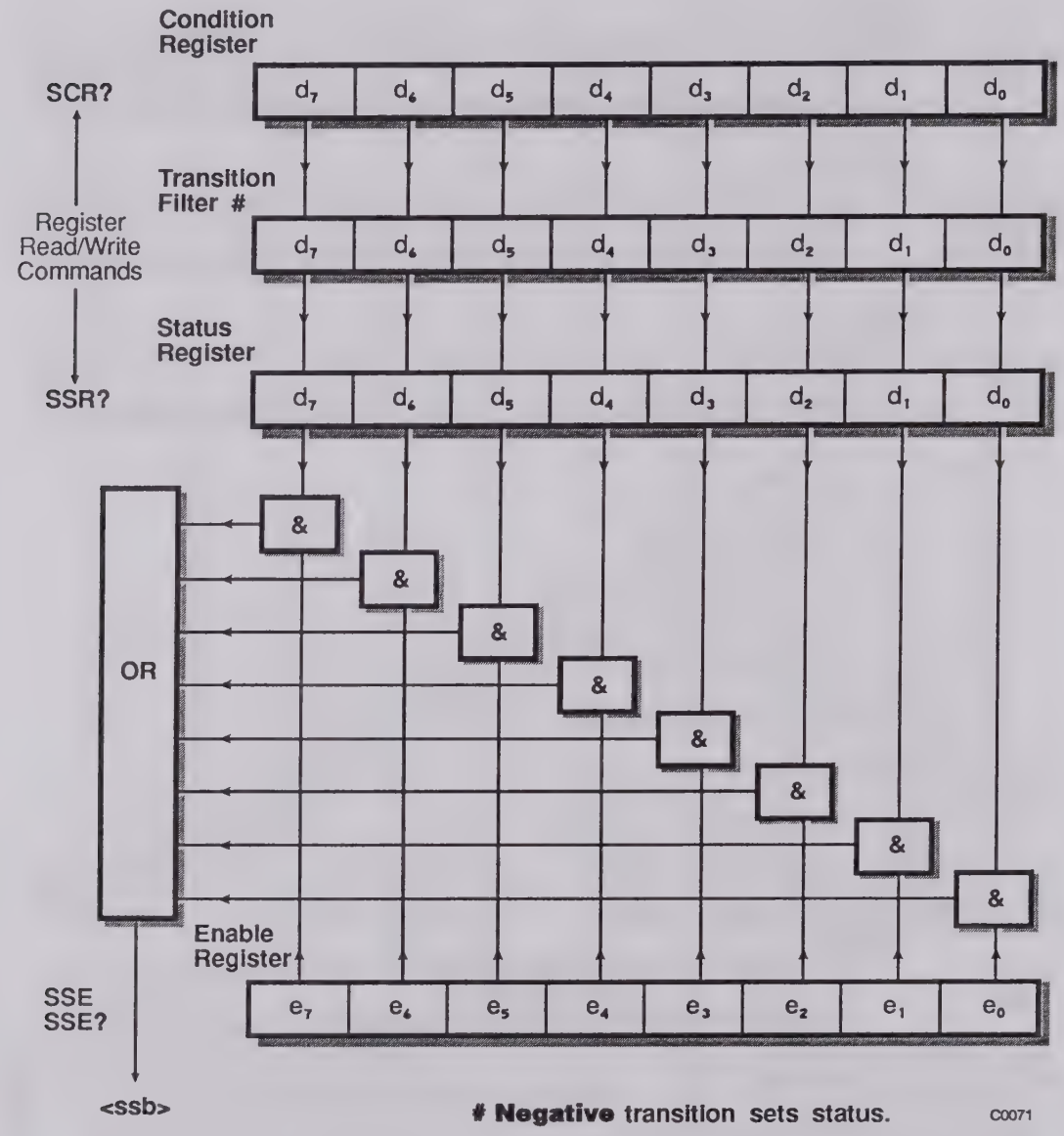
This is a device dependant Register and the bits have meanings as shown in the list at the bottom of the page.



d_0	am restricted by requested rf level
d_1	fm restricted by requested carrier frequency
d_2	widebandfm restricted by requested carrier frequency
d_3	am2 depth restricted by requested am1 depth
d_4	fm2 deviation restricted by requested fm1 deviation
d_5	pm2 deviation restricted by requested pm1 deviation
d_6	number of sweep steps restricted by other parameters
d_7	not used
<csb>	coupling event register summary bit

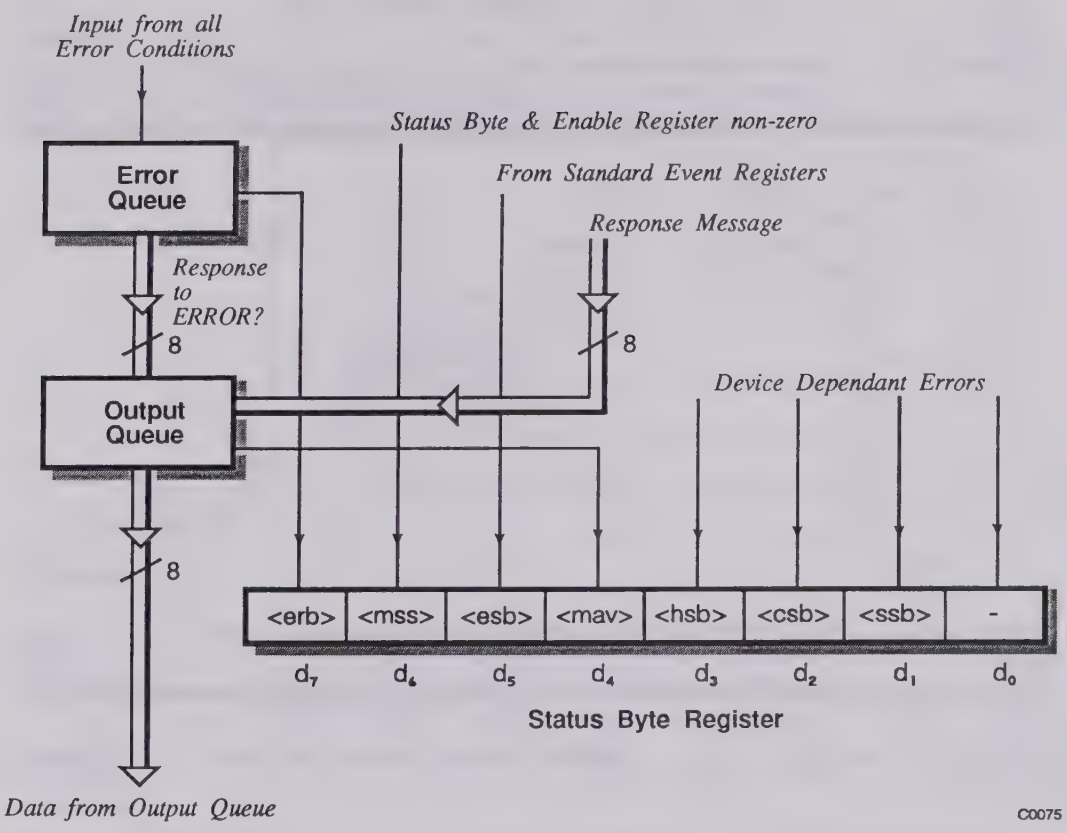
INSTRUMENT EVENT REGISTERS

This is a device dependant Register and the bits have meanings as shown in the list at the bottom of the page.



d_0	sweep in progress
d_1	sending tones
d_2	selfcal in progress
d_3	dc fm null in progress
d_4	not used
d_5	not used
d_6	not used
d_7	not used
<ssb>	instrument event register summary bit

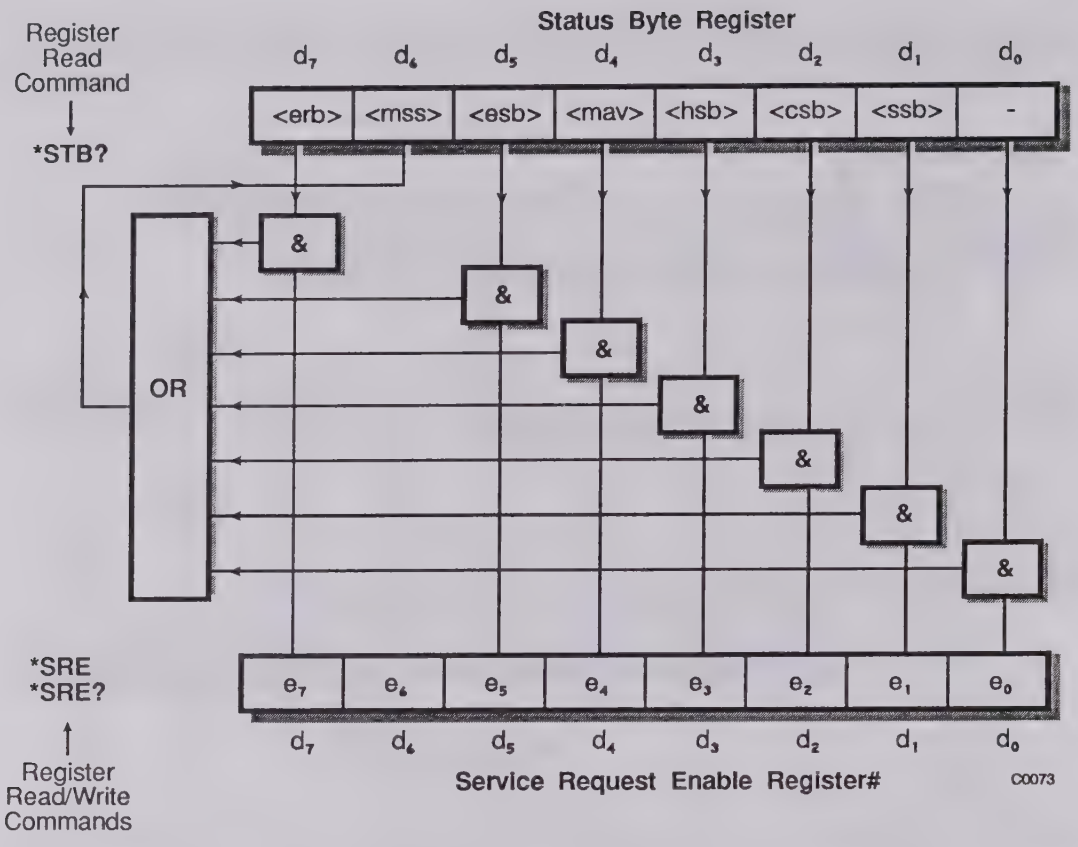
QUEUE FLAG DETAILS



The <mdv> status bit is set when one or more bytes are available to be read from the Output Queue.

The <erb> status bit is set when one or more errors are present in the Error Queue. The ERROR? query will place a NR1 response message in the Output Queue representing the Error at the head of the queue, if the queue is empty then this message will be 0.

STATUS BYTE WHEN READ BY *STB?

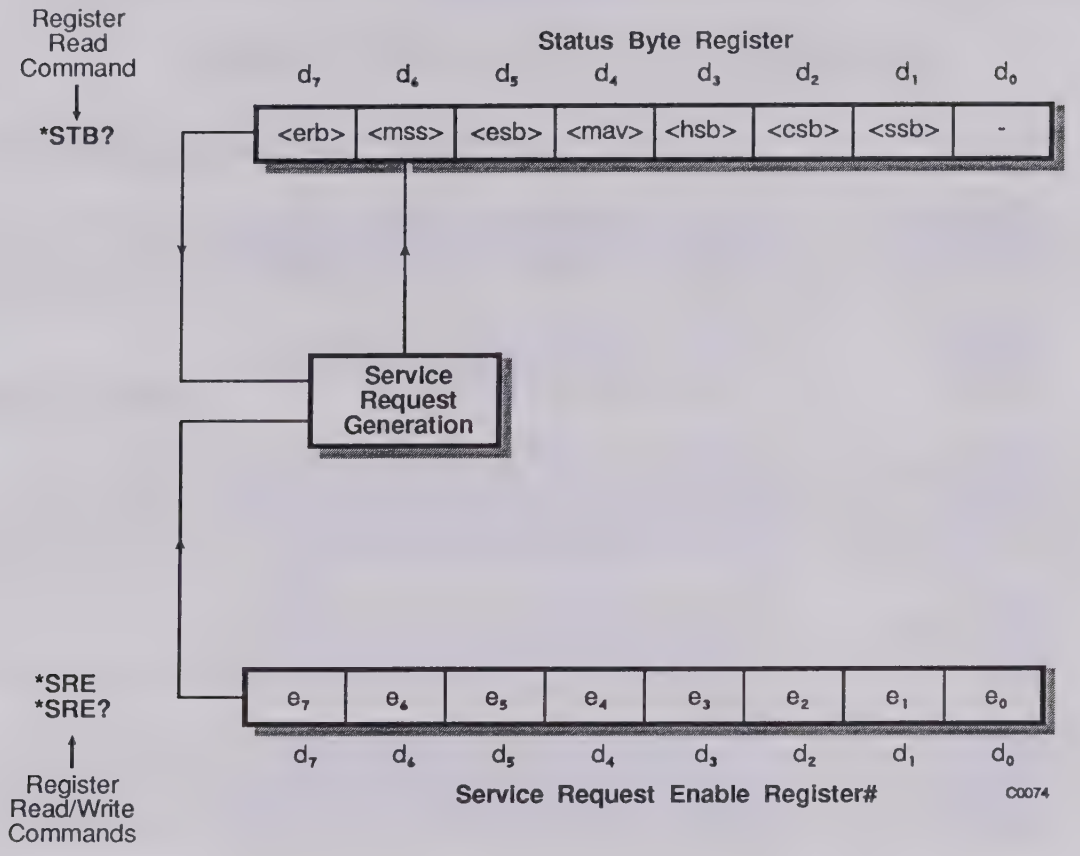


Bit 6 in this register ignores data sent by ***SRE** and always returns 0 in response to ***SRE?**

<rqs>, <esb> and <mav> are defined in IEEE 488.2

<erb> is a device defined queue summary bit indicating that the error queue is non-empty.
<mss> is true when (Status Byte) AND (Enable register) > 0.
<esb> is the standard event register summary bit.
<mav> is 'message available' indicating that the output queue is non-empty.
<hsb> is 'hardware status' summary bit
<csb> is 'coupling status' summary bit
<ssb> is 'instrument status' summary bit

STATUS BYTE WHEN READ BY SERIAL POLL



Bit 6 in this register ignores data sent by ***SRE** and always returns 0 in response to ***SRE?**

<erb> is a device defined queue summary bit indicating that the error queue is non-empty.
<rqs> is set by a request for service and is cleared by the poll.
<esb> is the standard event register summary bit.
<mav> is 'message available' indicating that the output queue is non-empty.
<hsb> is 'hardware status' summary bit
<csb> is 'coupling status' summary bit
<ssb> is 'instrument status' summary bit

<rqs>, <esb> and <mav> are defined in IEEE 488.2

<rqs> (request for service) will produce an SRQ at the controller. It is set by a change to either the Status Byte or the Service Enable Register that results in a New Reason for Service. It is cleared when <mss> goes FALSE (i.e. no reason for service) or by Serial Poll.

SUMMARY OF STATUS REPORTING COMMANDS AND QUERIES

*CLS	Clears Status Registers and the Error Queue
*ESE<nrf>	Writes to Standard Event Enable Register
*ESE?	Reads from Standard Event Enable Register
*ESR?	Reads from Standard Event Status Register
*SRE<nrf>	Writes to Service Request Enable Register
*SRE?	Reads from Service Request Enable Register
*STB?	Reads from Status Byte Register
CCR?	Reads from Coupling Condition Register
CSE<nrf>	Writes to Coupling Status Enable Register
CSE?	Reads from Coupling Status Enable Register
CSR?	Reads from Coupling Status Register
HCR?	Reads from Hardware Condition Register
HSE<nrf>	Writes to Hardware Status Enable Register
HSE?	Reads from Hardware Status Enable Register
HSR?	Reads from Hardware Status Register
SCR?	Reads from Instrument Condition Register
SSE<nrf>	Writes to Instrument State Enable Register
SSE?	Reads from Instrument State Enable Register
SSR?	Reads from Instrument State Status Register
<nrf>	Decimal Numeric Program Data

All of the above queries respond with a NR1 numeric format.

Chapter 4-1

BRIEF TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION

The 2040 series low noise signal generators cover a wide range of frequencies from 10 kHz to 1.35 GHz (2040), 10 kHz to 2.7 GHz (2041) and 10 kHz to 5.4 GHz (2042). Output levels from -144 or -138 dBm to +13 dBm (+19 dBm on 2040 with option 003 fitted) are available.

MODULATION

The carrier frequency can be frequency, phase or amplitude modulated from internal or external modulation sources. A maximum of four modulation channels can be made available by the use of the internal oscillator and a second optional internal oscillator together with two external modulation signals applied to the EXT MOD 1 INPUT and EXT MOD 2 INPUT connectors on the front panel.

FREQUENCY GENERATION

Frequency generation is by means of an oven controlled 10 MHz crystal oscillator standard, a fractional n synthesizer system and four voltage controlled oscillators (VCOs) covering the range 675 to 1350 MHz. The complete frequency range is achieved by means of a beat frequency oscillator (BFO) and a frequency doubler.

DISPLAY

The display is a high definition dot matrix liquid crystal panel with backlighting to cater for variations in ambient light conditions. The display can be adjusted for both contrast and brightness.

CONTROL

The 2040 series are menu driven instruments. Main menus are displayed by the use of hard keys, and parameters are changed by means of soft keys which change as the menu changes. Internal control of the instruments is achieved by a microprocessor which receives data from the various controls and sends instructions via an internal 8 bit data bus to the signal processing circuits.

The instruments can also be controlled by the built in general purpose interface bus (GPIB). This facility enables the instruments to be used both as manually operated bench mounted instruments or as part of a fully automated test system.

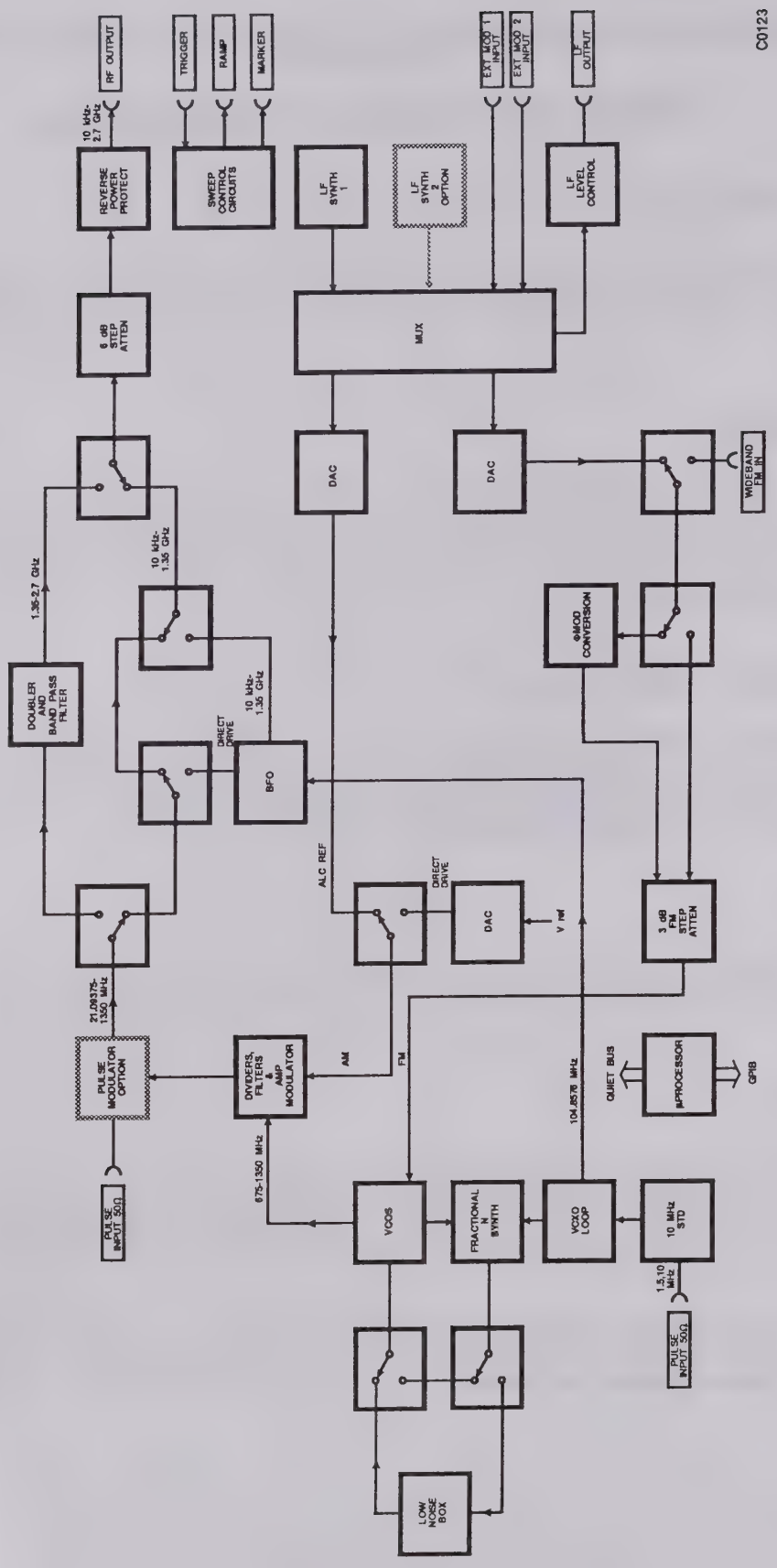


Fig. 4-1-1 Block schematic diagram

INDEX

A
ALC 3-1-16
Amplitude modulation 3-1-12

B
Battery v
Battery replacement 2-5

C
Calibration 1-4
Calibration 3-1-37
Carrier frequency 3-1-10
Carrier ON/OFF 3-1-10
Carrier phase adjustment 3-1-34
Choice of units 3-1-10
Continuous tone signalling 3-1-18
Control knob 3-1-2, 8
Conventions 3-1-1

D
Device dependent commands
see also GPIB mnemonics 3-2-7
Device listening elements 3-2-2
Device talking elements 3-2-2
Display 1-2
Display adjust 3-1-32
Display blanking 3-1-38
Displaying shifts 3-1-25
DTMF 3-1-21

E
Editing a tone standard 3-1-19, 23
Elapsed time 3-1-38
Error messages 3-1-50
External trigger 3-1-33

F
Factory default settings 3-1-43
First time use 3-1-7
Frequency hopping 3-1-45
Frequency modulation 3-1-12
Frequency Standard Selection 3-1-35
Front panel 3-1-1
Fuses iv, 2-2

G
General purpose interface bus (GPIB) 2-3
GPIB address 3-1-34
GPIB functions 3-2-1
GPIB Mnemonics 3-2-7
*CLS 3-1-49, 3-2-6, 46
*ESE 3-2-39
*ESE? 3-2-39
*ESR? 3-2-39
*SRE 3-2-44, 45
*SRE? 3-2-44, 45
*STB? 3-2-3944, 45
AM 3-2-15
AM? 3-2-15
BACKL 3-2-35
BLANK 3-2-34
CCR? 3-2-41
CFRQ 3-2-8
CFRQ? 3-2-8
CLS
see *CLS
Commands and queries 3-2-46
CSE 3-2-41
CSE? 3-2-41
CSR? 3-2-41
CTONES 3-2-20
DATE? 3-2-35
DCFMNL 3-2-16
DEFTRG 3-2-36
Device dependent commands 3-2-7
ELAPSED? 3-2-35
ERASE 3-2-28
ERROR? 3-2-36
ESE
see *ESE
ESE?
see *ESE?
ESR?
see *ESR?
EXTTRG 3-2-36
FM 3-2-13
FM? 3-2-13
FSTD 3-2-34
FSTD? 3-2-34
HCR? 3-2-40
HOPSEQ 3-2-33
HOPSEQ 3-2-33
HSE 3-2-40
HSE? 3-2-40
HSR? 3-2-40
IMODE 3-2-29
INTF1 3-2-18
INTF1? 3-2-19
KLOCK 3-2-36
KUNLOCK 3-2-36
LF 3-2-25
LF? 3-2-25

G (*continued*)
GPIB Mnemonics
LFGF 3-2-26
LFGF? 3-2-26
LFGL 3-2-27
LFGL? 3-2-27
MOD 3-2-12
MOD? 3-2-12
MODE 3-2-11
MODE? 3-2-11
OPER? 3-2-35
PM 3-2-14
PM? 3-2-14
PULSE 3-2-17
PULSE? 3-2-17
RCL 3-2-28
RFLV 3-2-9
RFLV? 3-2-10
RPPR 3-2-34
SCR? 3-2-42
SEQT 3-2-21
SEQT? 3-2-23
SRE
see *SRE
SRE?
see *SRE?
SSE 3-2-42
SSE? 3-2-42
SSR 3-2-42
STATUS BYTE 3-2-37
STB?
see *STB?
STO 3-2-28
SWEEP 3-2-29
SWEEP? 3-2-30
TIME? 3-2-35
WBFM 3-2-16
WBFM? 3-2-16
GPIB OPERATION 3-2-1

H
Hardware information 3-1-33

I-J
IEEE 488.2 3-2-1
Incrementing 3-1-25

K
Keyboard locking 3-1-38

L
Latch data 3-1-38
LCD handling v
LF generator 3-1-42
LF monitor 3-1-41
LF operation 3-1-41
LF output 3-1-41
LF phase 3-1-14
Locking and unlocking 3-1-38

M
Main features 1-1
Markers 3-1-29
Memory 3-1-43
Menus 3-1-5
Modulation 3-1-8, 11
Modulation ALC 3-1-16
Modulation mode
Composite 3-1-16
Dual 3-1-16
Dual composite 3-1-17
Single 3-1-16
Modulation mode selection 3-1-17
Modulation modes 3-1-16

N
Noise mode selection 3-1-35
Number of steps 3-1-29

O
Options 1-4
Output level 3-1-10

P
Performance data 1-5
Phase modulation 3-1-12
Power up options 3-1-39
Program Data 3-2-4
Program messages 3-2-3
Programming 3-2-3
Pulse Modulation, selecting 3-1-15

Q-R
Rack mounting 2-5
Rear panel 3-1-4
Reverse power protection 3-1-10
RF level units 3-1-39
RF offset 3-1-39

S
Safety iv
Safety testing 2-3
see also GPIB mnemonics 3-2-7
Selecting alternative tone standards
3-1-19, 23
Setting increment values 3-1-25

S *(continued)*
Signalling (Sequential Calling Tones) 3-1-20
Software information 3-1-33
Source selection - external 3-1-15
Source selection - internal 3-1-13
Start value 3-1-28
Starting the sweep 3-1-30
Step time 3-1-29
Stop value 3-1-28
Stopping the sweep 3-1-30
Store Erase 3-1-45
Store/recall 3-1-43
Supply cable 2-3
Sweep 3-1-26
Sweep mode 3-1-28
Sweep trigger 3-1-33
Sweep type 3-1-26

T
Technical description 4-1-1
Time and date 3-1-34
Tone selection 3-1-18,20
Tone standard selection 3-1-23
Total shift 3-1-25
Transfer 3-1-30

U
Unpacking and prepacking 2-1
Utilities 3-1-32

V
Voltage selector 2-2

W-X-Y-Z
Wideband frequency modulation 3-1-12

S *(continued)*
Signalling (Sequential Calling Tones) 3-1-20
Software information 3-1-33
Source selection - external 3-1-15
Source selection - internal 3-1-13
Start value 3-1-28
Starting the sweep 3-1-30
Step time 3-1-29
Stop value 3-1-28
Stopping the sweep 3-1-30
Store Erase 3-1-45
Store/recall 3-1-43
Supply cable 2-3
Sweep 3-1-26
Sweep mode 3-1-28
Sweep trigger 3-1-33
Sweep type 3-1-26

T
Technical description 4-1-1
Time and date 3-1-34
Tone selection 3-1-18,20
Tone standard selection 3-1-23
Total shift 3-1-25
Transfer 3-1-30

U
Unpacking and prepacking 2-1
Utilities 3-1-32

V
Voltage selector 2-2

W-X-Y-Z
Wideband frequency modulation 3-1-12

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